

HISTORY
of the
United States Naval
Special Hospital



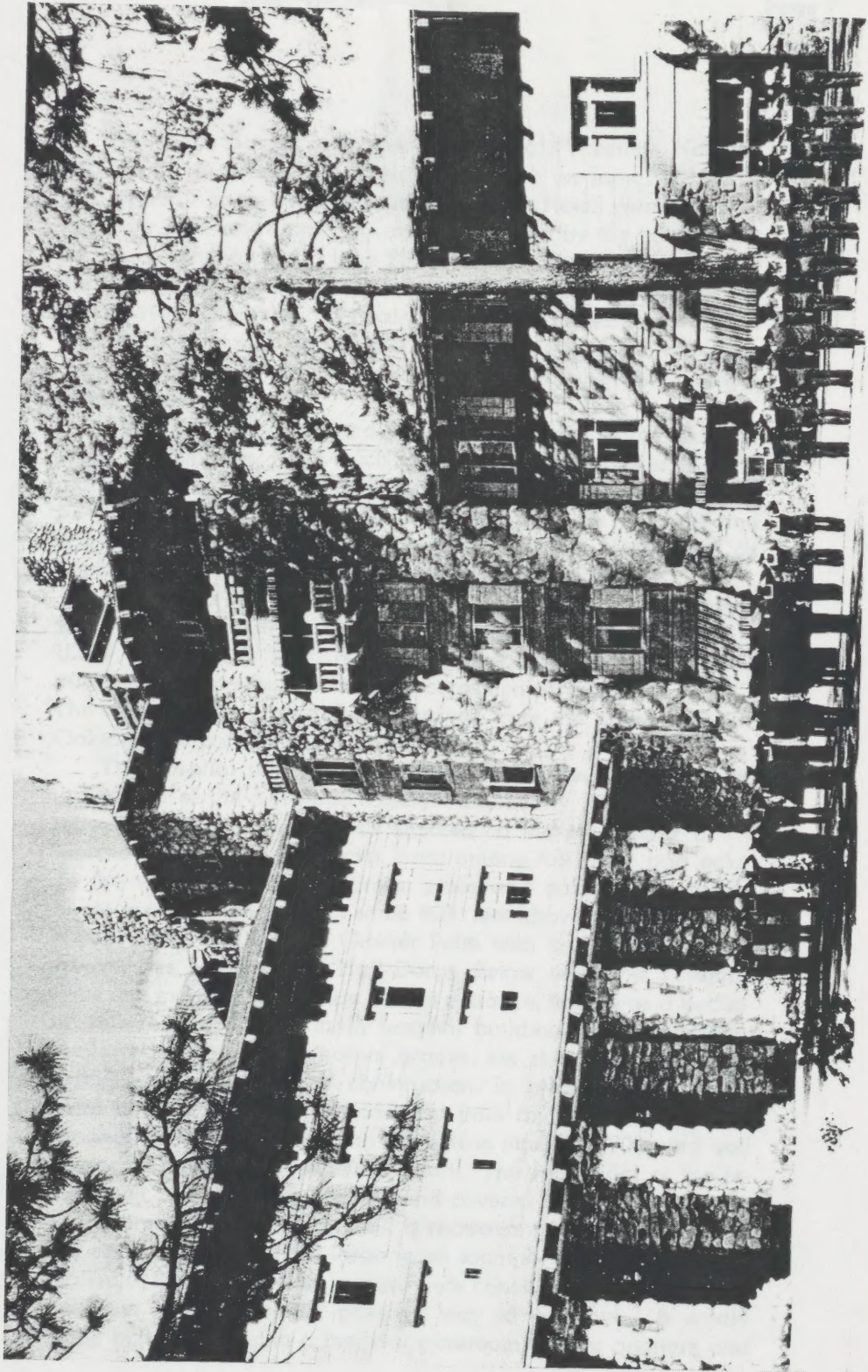
Yosemite National Park
California



U. S. NAVAL SPECIAL HOSPITAL
YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK
CALIFORNIA



CAPTAIN REYNOLDS HAYDEN, (MC), U. S. NAVY
MEDICAL OFFICER IN COMMAND



COMMISSIONING OF HOSPITAL—JUNE 25, 1943

The U. S. Naval Convalescent Hospital, Yosemite National Park, California, was commissioned as such on June 25, 1943. It had formerly been the luxurious Ahwahnee Hotel, owned by the Yosemite Park and Curry Co. and was leased by the government for use as a hospital. On June 23, 1945, the name was changed to the U. S. Naval Special Hospital. It was decommissioned December 15, 1945. Like other hospitals of this type, its purpose was the rehabilitation of sick and injured service men in order to restore them to duty or return them to civilian life in the best possible physical condition.

When commissioned and for two months afterwards, Captain Lloyd L. Edmiston, (MC) U.S.N. was the medical officer in command. He was detached in August, 1943, and Commander Lyle Newton, (MC) U.S.N., executive officer, acted as commanding officer until Captain Reynolds Hayden, (MC), U.S.N. reported on September 23, 1943, as medical officer in command.

The first of the hospital personnel to arrive in the Yosemite was the maintenance officer, Lieutenant Will Grimes, (HC), U.S.N., on May 30, 1943. When he arrived, the hotel still housed guests. The first group of hospital corpsmen arrived June 7, 1943. The first patients, a draft of 49, arrived from the naval hospital, Oakland, California, July 6, 1943.

The hospital reservation comprised 37 acres located in the upper part of the Yosemite Valley. Scenically, the setting was magnificent. The hospital was situated on the north bank of the Merced River opposite Glacier Point among tall pines and oaks. To the west were the meadows, pines and oaks of the valley. Sheer granite cliffs towered some 4000 feet above the valley floor on all sides. In front was Glacier Point with its famous fire fall. Above was world famed Half Dome. Below were the Yosemite Falls and massive El Capitan. At the entrance, there was a beautiful reflection pool. The main hospital building was a beautiful, reinforced concrete and native granite, six story building of exceptionally good fireproof construction. In addition, there were eight hotel cottages in the adjacent pine and oak grove. The grounds included a sporty but hazardous nine hole 800 yard golf course and two concrete tennis courts. The remainder of the reservation was chiefly meadow land covered with wild flowers.

During the summer of 1943, a recreation hall having a seating capacity of 400 and a large wash room for the ward to be installed in the former hotel lounge, were constructed near the hotel solarium with connecting passage way to the hotel. A single large building housing a medical storeroom, galley quarters and

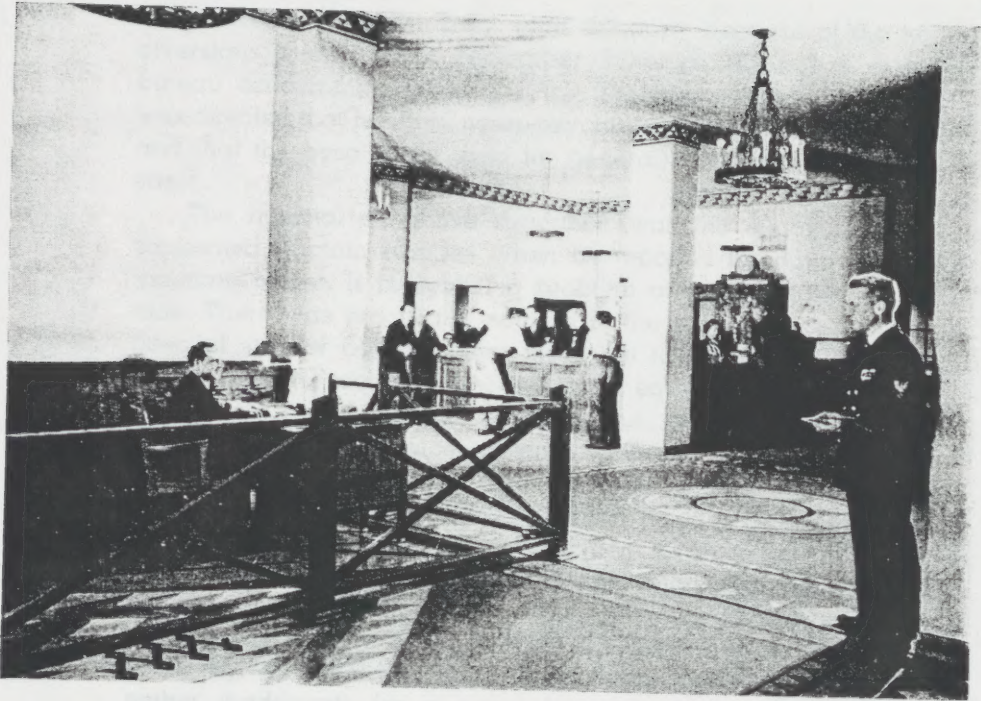
two cell brig was constructed on the former hotel parking area. Various minor items necessary for conversion to hospital use were also completed — installation of additional lighting in the personnel and disbursing offices, construction of a fence about the hospital reservation, a small guard house at the entrance, and an enclosure of the porte-cochere by the entrance lobby for use as a bag or baggage room. This work was all done by the Younger Construction Company of San Francisco under contract at a total cost of \$108,233.61.

In general, the hotel was readily adaptable to conversion into a hospital, especially one of the convalescent type as then contemplated. With the addition of an adequate toilet and wash room for the ward to be installed in the main lounge of the hotel, few changes were necessary to provide an abundance of ward space. The hotel bedrooms were all equipped with private baths and could readily be adapted to ward or other hospital use. The hotel dining room made a beautiful and adequate mess hall.

No other essential structural changes were made. The former hotel gift shop was converted into a personnel office. The sweet shop became the hospital Ship's Service Store and the clerk's office in the entrance lobby was used by the master-at-arms force. The hotel dining room office and cloak room became the post office. A telegraph office with teletype was later installed in the former storeroom opposite. The offices of the medical officer in command, the executive officer and the maintenance officer were located on the mezzanine, the executive officer at first occupying the former beauty shop. He was later moved further down the mezzanine and the beauty shop used by the Civil Readjustment Officer and the representative of the Veterans Administration. The disbursing office was installed in the three room suite at the end of the central corridor, second floor. The hospital accounting and property office occupied two former bedrooms in the same vicinity. Offices for two junior medical officers were established on the third floor. The remaining hotel bedrooms on the mezzanine, second, third, fourth and fifth floors were used for wards, the fifth floor being sick officers' quarters. The two hospital nurses occupied the penthouse apartment on the sixth floor.

Hotel bedroom and dining room furniture was retained for naval use. The hotel linen, china and dining room silverware was bought for hospital use. The remaining hotel furniture, draperies, pictures, etc. were placed in storage by the Navy.

The hospital was at first intended for use only by neuropsychiatric patients. Experience during the summer of 1943 however, demonstrated that Yosemite was an unsuitable place for such patients. Many suffered from claustrophobia because of the



ENTRANCE LOBBY



SHIP'S SERVICE STORE

high surrounding cliffs. They were unhappy because of the few diversions available. In September therefore, the policy of the Bureau concerning patients for the Yosemite was changed. It was directed that no more neuro-psychiatric patients be sent there and that the hospital be used for general medical and surgical cases.

The hospital as above described was the situation which confronted Captain Hayden when he reported for duty as commanding officer. It presented a problem of considerable magnitude. There was practically nothing in the way of recreation for hospital staff or patients other than that normally available for visitors to the Yosemite. Moving picture equipment had been requisitioned from the Bureau of Ships but, under war conditions, date of delivery was most uncertain. There was but a limited amount of essential drugs, hospital, medical and surgical supplies and hotel beds available. A small number of double deck beds and mattresses had been requisitioned. There was no Ship's Service and no Welfare Fund. Transportation and maintenance facilities were woefully lacking. Though adequate for hotel use, with the shops of the Yosemite Park and Curry Co. in reserve, the carpenter, electrical and paint shops in the basement were altogether inadequate for a naval hospital of any consequence. There was a three car frame garage formerly used by the hotel but no suitable place for the automobile mechanic to work. Arrangements had been made to use the Lewis Memorial Hospital in the Yosemite Valley, a small twelve bed hospital belonging to the National Park Service, for emergency surgery, X-ray, etc.

Upon reporting, Captain Hayden designated the penthouse apartment on the sixth floor as quarters for the commanding officer. The fifth floor was designated as the nurses' quarters and sick officers' quarters were moved to the fourth floor. A survey was made to determine the needs for establishment of such a hospital as could well be made with the building and location available. It was determined that the hospital could house about 900 patients normally and 1000 crowded, if they were to be of the convalescent type. Conferences were held with the Superintendent, Yosemite National Park, and the general manager of the Yosemite Park and Curry Co. concerning housing for families of hospital staff, patients and civilian employees. Single male and female employees were berthed in dormitories of the Yosemite Park and Curry Co. Available housing for families of hospital staff and patients was most inadequate. However, through the cooperation of the National Park Service and the Yosemite Park and Curry Co., certain residences belonging to them were made available for this purpose. Relations of the hospital personnel with the



MESS HALL



SOLARIUM



WARD A

inhabitants of the Valley and the possibility of additional recreational facilities were also discussed. The Shore Patrol was reorganized as a permanent force with a Shore Patrol Officer in charge. This greatly improved discipline among liberty parties in the Valley.

It was decided to concentrate the hospital administrative offices, insofar as practicable, on the mezzanine. The main lounge and Tudor lounge, second, third and fourth floors were designated as wards and necessary hospital spaces such as operating room, X-ray, laboratory, etc. Three hotel cottages were designated as hospital corps quarters and the remaining five as wards. Long range plans were made to obtain urgently needed recreational and rehabilitation, transportation and maintenance facilities. Additional staff was requested and requisitions prepared for necessary additional hospital, medical and surgical equipment. Because of the isolation of the Yosemite with the nearest large city, San Francisco, 211 miles and the nearest town of any size, Merced, 81 miles away and both quite inaccessible for liberty except over week ends, it was essential that this hospital be made self-sustaining in every way possible.

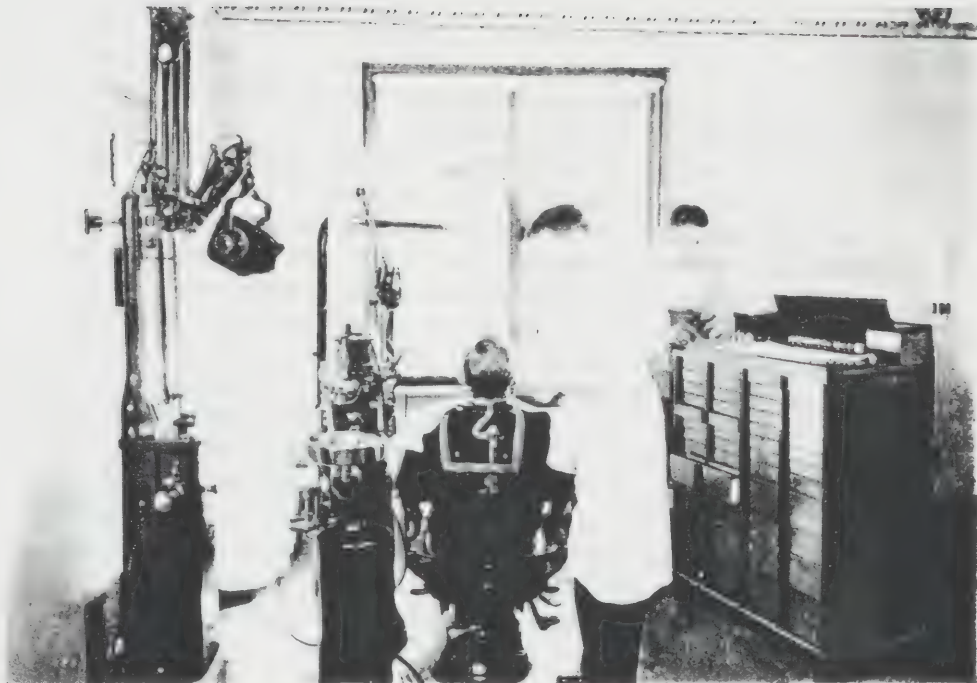
Details of development of these various steps will be discussed under appropriate headings.

During its first year, conditions at the hospital in the Yosemite could almost be described as desperate. Supposedly a part of a general plan being urged throughout the nation for rehabilitation of war casualties, the hospital had almost nothing with which to provide an even approximately adequate program of rehabilitation. As a natural result, the attitude of the patients was bad. They resented being sent to the Valley with its lack of recreational or other facilities after being in the combat areas of Alaska and the South Pacific for months. They resented having to wait months for a medical discharge. They felt that they had done their part in the war, had become casualties and were entitled to be sent home instead of being isolated in the High Sierras. The hospital Welfare Fund was low and repeated efforts to obtain additional money from other naval activities for bowling alleys, pool tables, etc. were unavailing.

During this period, the hospital was literally saved by the people of the San Joaquin Valley:— the Army at Merced and Fresno; the San Joaquin Valley Elks, Navy Club and War Dads



TYPICAL WARD—ENLISTED PATIENTS



DENTAL OFFICE

of Fresno; the Navy Mothers' Clubs and Veterans of Foreign Wars. The people of the San Joaquin Valley from Modesto to Visalia understood the needs of the hospital in the Yosemite, took it to their hearts and aided in every way they could. They provided recreational facilities of many kinds, brought hostesses and orchestras to the hospital for dances. The San Joaquin Valley Elks were of invaluable aid in establishing and equipping a hobby shop in the hospital during the summer of 1944, the forerunner of the rehabilitation center which was later established.

It must not be thought, however, that during this period the hospital was useless. It served a real purpose in making beds available in the naval general hospitals of the coast for acutely ill patients returning from combat zones. Valuable rehabilitation was also accomplished for patients having orthopedic conditions or suffering with combat fatigue.

Unfortunately, the hospital was never utilized to the best advantage until the spring and summer of 1945. This was due to a variety of circumstances. During the first year, because of the length of time required for a patient to be surveyed and receive a medical discharge, such patients accumulated in all naval

hospitals waiting for action in Washington. In order to make urgently needed beds available in the naval hospitals of the San Francisco Bay area, hundreds of patients were sent to the Yosemite for medical survey or to await discharge from the service. With only three and later four ward medical officers, their time was almost entirely occupied in writing surveys. The lengthy delays naturally irked patients. The fact that there was then but little in the way of rehabilitation or recreation in the Yosemite did not help. Morale of patients was naturally low and the good name of the hospital inevitably suffered. Many patients stated that if they could have gone home for two or three weeks, they would have been quite happy to stay in the Yosemite until discharged or returned to full or limited duty. But only emergency leave was authorized for this hospital.

During the second year, the delays in obtaining a medical discharge were greatly reduced by a Navy Department directive authorizing commanding officers of naval hospitals to act on the great majority of such cases without referring them to Washington. This, combined with the adequate program for rehabilitation and recreation then provided in the Yosemite, greatly increased



LIBRARY



LOUNGE—SICK OFFICERS' QUARTERS

the morale of the patients in this hospital.

Though doing the best they could under the circumstances, the hospital staff felt that the hospital could have well been used to better advantage by sending patients to the Yosemite who really required hospitalization. Knowing that they required hospital treatment somewhere, such patients would not have resented the Yosemite as did the many awaiting discharge. Repeated efforts were made to have orthopedic or post-operative cases, or patients not acutely ill but requiring surgery, sent to the Yosemite. These efforts were unavailing however, until the spring of 1945 when patients of these types began to be sent to this hospital in increasing numbers.

The name of the hospital was changed to the U. S. Naval Special Hospital in June, 1945, and plans were made by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery to utilize the hospital for the treatment of more acutely ill types of patients, including those requiring surgery. Before these plans could be consummated however, the war ended and the plans were abandoned.

During the time the hospital was in commission, 6752 patients were treated there. Of these, an overall average of about 65 per-

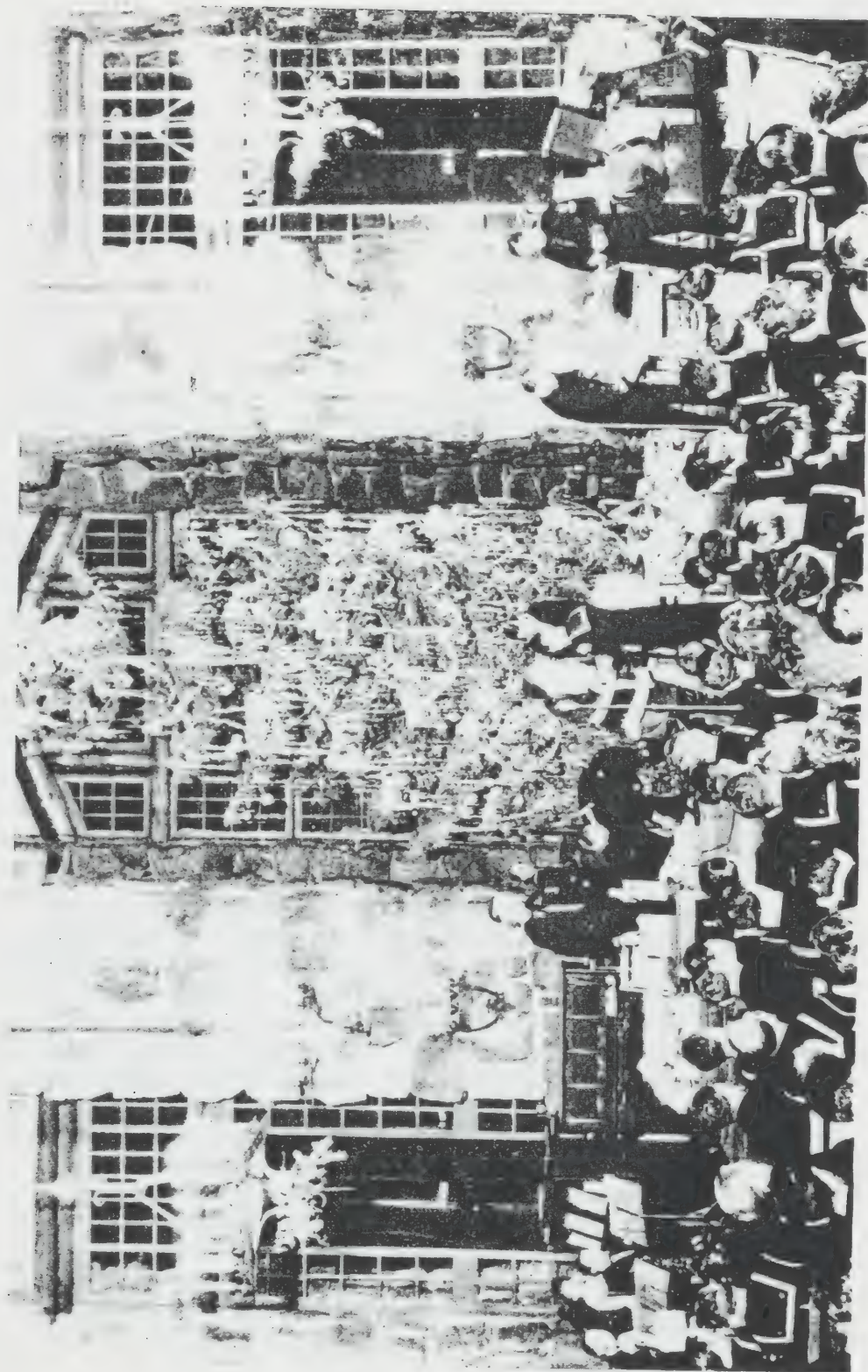
cent were returned to duty and about 35 percent were discharged from the service. These percentages of course varied considerably from time to time with the types of patients sent to the Yosemite. The greatest number of patients at any one time was 853. It may readily be seen therefore that, in spite of the fact that it was fully utilized for only part of its life, the hospital was of real value in aiding the war effort.

CLINICAL FACILITIES

As previously stated, this hospital was originally intended for psychiatric patients. Because of this, there were very few medical or surgical facilities here in the fall of 1943. A large medical storeroom had been completed but contained few supplies. A general purpose dressing room and a small pharmacy were established on the first floor but there were no adequate facilities for either general medicine or surgery. A dental office and X-ray were installed on the third floor. Only the most elementary laboratory facilities were available. The Lewis Memorial Hospital in the Yosemite Valley was used for surgical cases. The medical staff consisted of the commanding and executive officers assisted



PARTY OF PATIENTS LEAVING ON FISHING TRIP



CHRISTMAS PARTY

by two ward medical officers and two nurses. Following determination that the hospital could well accommodate about 900 enlisted patients and 25 officer patients, requisitions for necessary equipment and supplies were prepared on that basis.

Double deck hospital beds arrived in November. The great majority of single hotel beds were removed from the rooms to be used as wards and replaced by five of the new beds to each room. The former main lounge and Tudor lounge were equipped as large wards. Clothing lockers were placed in the closets of rooms and along the walls of the large wards in the two lounges. The size of sick officers' quarters varied considerably, depending upon the demand. At first, it consisted of four rooms on the fourth floor. In March, 1944, it was enlarged to include the entire third and fourth floors with 185 beds and a five room lounge or club with reading and writing rooms, pool room and card room. In the fall of 1944, this was reduced to part of the third floor with 25 beds. In the late winter of 1945, it was again increased, this time to include the entire third floor with 84 beds. The transitions were easily made by exchanging double-deck bunks for single hotel beds as necessary.

A room on the third floor was at first designated for both X-ray and laboratory. During 1944, additional laboratory equipment was received and a separate room was made into a laboratory. Following completion of the galley quarters, the rooms on the mezzanine were made into offices and, insofar as practicable, the hospital offices were concentrated on that floor instead of being scattered about the building.

The complement of the hospital was increased to provide an adequate staff but during the fall and winter of 1943-44, there were only three or four ward medical officers. The hospital was reported ready to receive its full capacity of patients in November, 1943, and they promptly began to arrive in increasing numbers. By the first of December, 1943, there were 781 patients.

With the receipt of additional equipment and supplies, the clinical facilities of the hospital were gradually increased. An oxygen tent, electrocardiograph, and basal metabolism machine were installed. In the spring of 1944, a Wave laboratory technician reported and installed a really adequate clinical laboratory which was equipped for doing all normal hospital laboratory work, including blood chemistry and serology.

A small department of physio-therapy was established in November, 1943. With the increasing patient load of general types of patients, the need for more physio-therapy rapidly increased. At first only occupying one room on the second floor, this department was increased to two rooms and then to three.



HIKING PARTY OF PATIENTS ON GLACIER POINT TRAIL

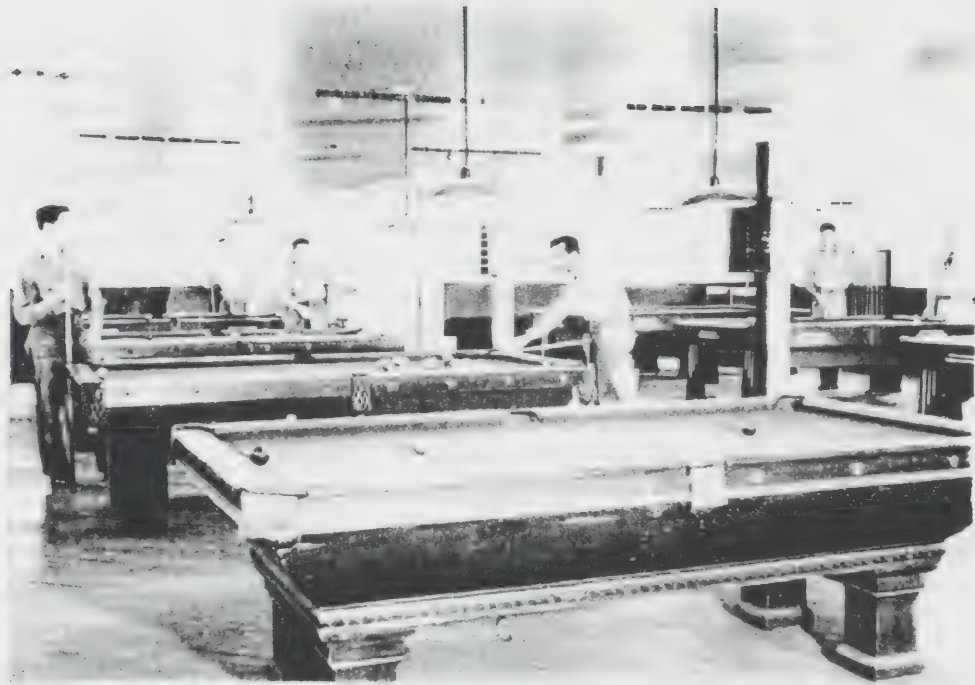
Because of the desire not to change the structure of the hotel unnecessarily, it was impractical to install modern equipment for hydro-therapy. However, massage, hot and cold baths or packs and electricity, all administered with a great deal of patience and perseverance, worked wonders, often with better results than previously obtained at the large hospitals for the same patients. Though at that time, adequate equipment for corrective gymnastic exercises had not been obtained, passive motion and traction, also mixed with much patience and perseverance, achieved really fine results. During the second year, with the increased facilities in physical training, corrective exercises were available for practically all patients. The fine results obtained in physio-therapy were largely due to the fact that, because there were fewer patients than in the large general hospitals, more time could be devoted to each. Average treatments were forty-five minutes to an hour, sometimes several times a day. During most of the time, the number of patients in physio varied from 100 to 125 per day.

During the fall of 1943, it was found that use of the Lewis Memorial Hospital in the Yosemite for naval patients was not satisfactory. While patients were not sent to the Yosemite for surgery, acute surgical conditions frequently arose among both staff and patients. It was felt that, especially for surgery, it was preferable for the naval hospital to have its own facilities. Requisitions for necessary equipment were therefore submitted. A chief of surgery, Captain James S. Klumpp, (MC), U.S.N.R., reported in June, 1944. The accounting office was moved to the mezzanine and a fine two room surgical suite established the first of July, 1944, in the rooms previously occupied by that department. The hotel rooms were readily adapted to such use and no essential structural changes were necessary. Immediately afterwards, the disbursing office was also moved to the mezzanine, exchanging space with the library. This minimized traffic in the vicinity of the surgery.

A year after being commissioned therefore, the hospital was equipped to care for practically any type of general medical or surgical case. No attempt was made to provide for special departments such as eye, ear, nose and throat, or urology. Because of the number of orthopedic patients sent here in 1945 however, a special 'cast' room for application and removal of plaster casts was constructed outside of Ward A on the first floor. This again, was a small temporary structure and erected without making any structural changes in the hotel.

HOUSING

Quarters for families of naval personnel in the Yosemite were



POOL HALL

always inadequate because of the scarcity of all housing.

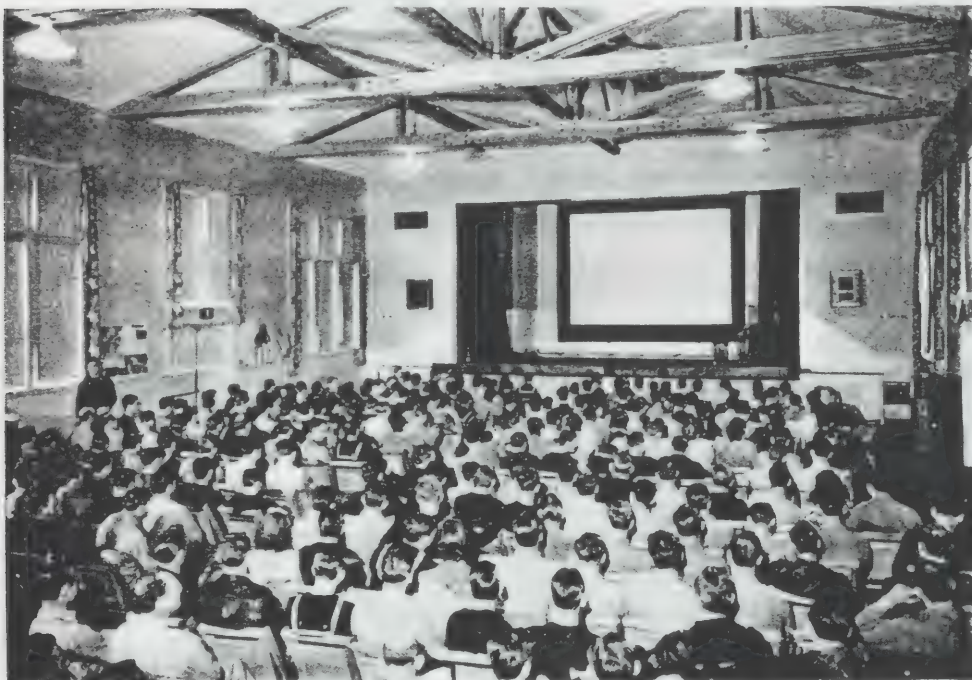
Some residences belonging to the National Park Service, temporarily vacant because of war-time reductions in Park personnel, were loaned for use by families of officers and men on the hospital staff. The Rangers' Club was utilized as a Bachelor Officers' Quarters and rooms there assigned to unmarried officers or those whose families were not in the Park. Six houses and apartments belonging to the Yosemite Park and Curry Co. and normally occupied by their employees were rented to naval officers. Two apartments belonging to Best's Studio were also temporarily rented to naval personnel.

Three cabins belonging to the Ahwahnee Hotel were assigned to use as hospital corps quarters. Married enlisted men however, both staff and patients, had great difficulty in finding sufficient residences for their families. A few were able to obtain cabins or apartments in the Yosemite; others lived in El Portal, a small town fourteen miles from the hospital. Others were obliged to rent cabins at the Yosemite Lodge, paying tourist prices less 25 percent reduction.

During the summer of 1944, forty-five housekeeping tents at

Camp Curry were reserved by the Yosemite Park and Curry Co. for use of families of enlisted patients and staff at a rental of ten dollars a week. During the fall and winter of 1944-45, forty-five non-bath housekeeping cabins at the Yosemite Lodge were assigned to use of enlisted families at a rental of thirty dollars a month. During the summer of 1945, ninety housekeeping tents in Camp Curry and Camp 16 were assigned for use of families of enlisted staff and patients at thirty dollars a month. Later, the company assigned fifty-nine non-bath housekeeping cabins at Yosemite Lodge for use of enlisted families during the winter of 1945-46 at the same rental. All of these were invaluable in maintaining morale.

For a time, officers living in National Park Service houses were required by the Navy Department to lose their rental allowance and also to pay rent to the Park Service. This unfortunate situation was corrected in a few months however, and, while officers continued to be checked their rental allowances because they were occupying government owned residences, the Navy Department paid the rent. With passage of Public Law No. 120 however, after July 1, 1945, officers living in these houses received



RECREATION HALL



HOSPITAL ORCHESTRA

their rental allowances and paid rent to the Park Service themselves.

The need for quarters for families of officer personnel in the Yosemite was always so great that, commencing in the fall of 1943, the medical officer in command of the naval hospital made several recommendations to the Navy Department for the construction of five additional temporary buildings for this purpose. These recommendations were all disapproved but, following his inspection of this hospital in August, 1944, the Inspector, Medical Department Activities, Pacific Coast, made similar recommendation. This recommendation was approved by the Secretary of the Navy and permission obtained from the National Park Service for construction of five sets of temporary quarters adjacent to the hospital. Before construction could be commenced however, the approval of the Navy Department was rescinded because, it was stated, adequate housing was available from the National Park Service and the Yosemite Park and Curry Co. Arrangement was then made with that company for the rental of three sets of double housekeeping cabins at the Yosemite Lodge, normally used by tourists, for occupancy by families of naval officers on the staff of this hospital at \$75.00 per month, light and heat included. These cabins were quite comfortable and completely furnished. Because of increase in numbers of officers on duty at the hospital, it became necessary to obtain the assignment of five additional sets of these cabins for officers' families beginning October 1, 1945. These concessions by the company were the only way by which these officers could have their families in the Yosemite. Two officers and many enlisted men with families lived in El Portal, 14 miles from the hospital. Because the same housing stringency applied to hospital civilian personnel with families, most of them also lived in El Portal.

Had it not been for the cooperation of the National Park Service and the Yosemite Park and Curry Co., few naval families could have lived in the Yosemite during their tour of duty here.

TRANSPORTATION

When Captain Hayden reported in the Yosemite as commanding officer, transportation facilities at this hospital were most inadequate. It then consisted only of one Plymouth sedan staff car, one converted Dodge panel body truck as ambulance, and one 2½ ton International stake body truck.

Endeavors to obtain more urgently needed motor transportation were promptly instigated. These resulted in the acquisition of a pick-up truck and three 1½ ton International trucks in November and December, 1943. Because all freight for the hospital



A PATIENT DANCING

had to be hauled by hospital trucks from either El Portal, 14 miles, or Merced, 81 miles, sometimes from Fresno or San Francisco, two more 1½ ton trucks were obtained in January, 1944.

For the first few months, the hospital motor vehicles obtained gasoline from a public service station in the Yosemite. A 600 gallon gasoline storage tank was found in an abandoned CCC camp. This was transferred to the hospital in the fall of 1943 and installed there. While this saved no money in the price of gasoline, it was of tremendous assistance in motor maintenance.

Efforts to obtain one or two Navy busses for transportation of patients about Yosemite were fruitless. Even at a reduced price, the cost of obtaining such transportation from the Yosemite Park and Curry Co. was prohibitive. It was therefore necessary to use the trucks for both freight and passengers. None of the trucks had any tops for protection against the weather. Truck tops of curved piping and canvas or tarpaulins were therefore made by the hospital staff. While these looked quite similar to the tops of the covered wagons of the forty-niners, they protected passengers and freight from the rain, sleet and snow. Removable board seats were made for the passengers. Thus equipped, the trucks were used to take patients to Badger Pass for skiing and to the Big Trees and Glacier Point as part of the rehabilitation program.

The panel body ambulance was most unsuitable for trips of any great length if carrying seriously ill patients. With comparative frequency however, such trips were absolutely necessary to Merced, Fresno or Oakland, distances from 80 to 211 miles. Furthermore, accidents occurring on the ski slopes at Badger Pass required the ambulance to make a round trip of forty-five miles to bring injured patients to the hospital. Requests to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for a better ambulance resulted in the transfer of an Army field type ambulance to the Yosemite from the naval hospital, Oakland, California, in March, 1944. While this vehicle was a great improvement, it was still not satisfactory transportation for seriously ill patients to the naval hospital at either Shoemaker or Oakland, Calif., as was necessary from time to time, especially with surgical cases, because of lack of adequate facilities for their proper treatment at this hospital.

Following inspection of the hospital in the summer of 1944, the Inspector, Medical Department Activities, Pacific Coast, recommended that a limousine type ambulance be supplied the Yosemite. This recommendation was approved by the Bureau and the ambulance eventually arrived in March, 1945.

Bus transportation was still an urgent need however. Requests by the commanding officer for this were disapproved but recommendation for same made by the Inspector, Medical De-



PATIENTS PLAYING CROQUET

partment Activities, Pacific Coast was approved and two 25 passenger busses arrived here in October, 1944. These were a tremendous boon as patients could be transported in comfort about the Park. They were also used to transport groups of U.S.O. entertainers, hostesses, etc. from Merced or Fresno to the hospital and return, thus saving considerable money for the Welfare Fund. In September, 1945, these two busses were exchanged for two larger, 37 passenger vehicles.

A Shore Patrol wagon and an additional pick-up were received in November, 1944, making a total of fourteen motor vehicles and finally placing the hospital on a satisfactory transportation basis.

For the first year, garage and motor repair facilities were utterly inadequate. There was no garage to protect the vehicles against inclement weather. The head mechanic had a small 8' by 10' office where some small equipment was also kept. Motor repair work was either done in the open air or in a garage stall. An old outdoor dance platform was dismantled and six open garage stalls were constructed in the fall and early winter of 1943-44. In the fall of 1944, a frame motor repair shop was constructed

by the hospital force. This was of sufficient size to permit a large truck or bus to be taken inside. It also afforded adequate space for an office and necessary repair shop equipment.

Thus, some eighteen months after the hospital was commissioned, transportation and motor vehicle maintenance facilities became adequate.

WELFARE AND RECREATION

During the summer of 1943, there were practically no welfare and recreational facilities at the hospital. Horseshoes, soft ball, golf or tennis could be played but beyond this, it was necessary for patients to seek recreation off the hospital reservation. There were supervised hikes about the Valley and on mountain trails. Bicycles and horses could be rented by individuals desiring same. Movies were shown at the Old Village Theater, a mile and a half away, three times a week. There were dances at Camp Curry every night during the summer but after Labor Day, these were reduced to two a week in the cafeteria with phonograph music. Men on liberty gathered at Degnan's restaurant in the Old Village, where beer could be bought, or at the Yosemite Lodge where 16 mm. silent films showed scenes of the High Sierras and the Yosemite Valley. National Park Service naturalists cooperated in conducting hikes and giving illustrated lectures on our National Parks once a week at the hospital. For men who could not go on liberty, there were practically no recreational facilities at the hospital after supper.

In October, 1943, the commanding officer made many contacts in San Francisco and the San Joaquin Valley in endeavor to bring entertainment to the hospital. Because of the distance and difficulties of transportation but little could be obtained from San Francisco. The National Catholic Community Service of that city though, brought groups of entertainers to the hospital and provided considerable recreational equipment. In the San Joaquin Valley however, the Army Air Field at Merced, the Elks, Navy Club and War Dads of Fresno, the Navy Mothers' Clubs and Veterans of Foreign Wars, were prompt in coming to the aid of the isolated hospital in the Yosemite. They provided entertainment and gave ping-pong tables, games, magazines, radios and phonographs to the hospital. With permission of the commanding officer of the Merced Army Air Field, their special service officer arranged for a series of week-end visits by an Army orchestra and detachment of WACS. Army shows were also brought to the hospital from both Merced and the Army Air Fields at Fresno. The first show at the hospital was given the middle of November, 1943, by the Shell Oil Co. Show. This was soon followed by



BOWLING ALLEYS

the Reynolds Tobacco Company's Camel Caravan. Arrangement for both of these were made by the Fresno Navy Club.

A chaplain, a Red Cross representative and a recreation worker all arrived in November, 1943. A Welfare and Recreation officer, Lieutenant H. N. Engelsen, U.S.N.R., reported December 15, 1943, and a real recreation program began to be organized. The hospital was especially fortunate in having Lieutenant Engelsen as he was particularly well qualified for such duty. The hospital however, still had no movies of its own. A moving picture projector had been requested from the Bureau of Ships in August but repeated efforts failed to obtain delivery.

With the aid of \$1500.00 borrowed from the naval hospital, Oakland, California, a Ship's Service Store was opened in October and in November, a very small Welfare Fund made its appearance. In December, the former writing room of the hotel, off Ward A, was made into a pool room with three tables, one donated by the Navy Club of Fresno, one by the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the third purchased second hand. Through necessity, the purchased pool table was bought on the dollar down and dollar a week principle but the receipts from three tables soon paid for it.

In December also, arrangements were made with the Army Air Field at Merced and the War Dads of Fresno for regular dances every other Saturday night at the hospital. Each organization provided hostesses and their own orchestra. The Army brought WACS and the War Dads girls from the Fresno State College and other local groups. The commanding officer of the hospital made a standing offer to house and feed all entertainers and hostesses if they provided their own transportation to and from the park.

Christmas, 1943, really inaugurated the new recreation program with a three day entertainment. The Camp and Hospital Committee of the Yosemite Red Cross arranged for presents donated by Red Cross Chapters in the towns of the San Joaquin Valley as well as the Yosemite itself. In addition, the United States Christian Commission of Pasadena and the San Francisco Examiner contributed presents. The San Joaquin Valley Elks and the Veterans of Foreign Wars made substantial Christmas donations, the latter organization also putting on a pre-Christmas show. A large Santa Claus party with presentation of presents was held on Christmas Eve night in the hospital mess hall which was beautifully decorated with large wreaths and a magnificent 27 foot Christmas tree. Santa Claus, a member of the hospital staff, was ably assisted by several volunteer professional entertainers. Through the invaluable assistance of Miss Bertha Sar-



PATIENTS TOBOGGANING

ver of the Yosemite Valley, who had formerly done similar work for the Ahwahnee Hotel, the entire hospital was beautifully decorated. Miss Sarver continued to voluntarily act in this capacity throughout the life of the hospital, by arranging floral decorations for all week-ends and special parties. She will always be remembered by the hospital staff.

On the night after Christmas, the Merced Army Air Field provided an orchestra and combined soldier and WAC show. This was followed by a dance. Decorations and lighting for the show were directed by Mr. Ansel Adams of Yosemite Valley who had formerly directed the famed Christmas entertainments of the Ahwahnee Hotel.

After Christmas, recreational facilities at the hospital continued to steadily improve. Winter sports became available. The flooded parking area at Camp Curry made an excellent outdoor skating rink. The hospital operated the toboggan slide belonging to the Yosemite Park and Curry Co. and which the company was unable to operate because of scarcity of help. The slide

and machinery were loaned the hospital at no cost for this purpose. The Welfare Division, Bureau of Naval Personnel, allotted \$5,000.00 to the hospital for keeping open the road to Badger Pass, necessary clearing being done by the National Park Service and paid for by the Navy. This made skiing available for the hospital patients.

The ski slopes at Badger Pass are nationally known. Both state and national ski events had formerly been held there. Ski parties of patients were sent to Badger Pass daily by hospital truck. These winter sports were all keenly enjoyed by both patients and staff. The majority of naval personnel had had little or no previous experience on skis. As a result, there were five fractured legs during the first two weeks. Thereafter, arrangement was made for ski instruction by a Ranger and no Navy was allowed on the ski slopes until qualified. This promptly reduced casualties. Ice skating and tobogganing stopped the latter part of February but skiing continued until Easter.

An excellent dual moving picture projector was finally received by the hospital the latter part of January and a regular moving picture program showing the latest commercial films four nights a week was started the middle of February, 1944. The next year, they were shown five nights a week. Depending upon



ENLISTED MEN'S CLUB



PATIENTS PLAYING GOLF, HOSPITAL GOLF COURSE

the patient load, one or two shows were given each night. A nominal entrance fee of ten cents was charged to pay for the films.

Arrangement was now also made for U. S. O. Blue Circuit shows to appear regularly at the hospital. They were well received at first but later, attendance fell off and the shows were discontinued until the following year when arrangement was made for U. S. O. Hospital Circuit shows to come to Yosemite. These shows averaged two a month and were continued until shortly before the hospital was decommissioned.

A hospital paper, the Ahwahnee News, commenced publication December, 1943, with the chaplain as editor-in-chief, the educational services officer, Lieutenant W. N. Francis, USNR, and a patient, Jules Berman, QM1c, USNR, as associate editors and a hospital corpsman, O. P. Nason, as art editor. The following month, a hospital corpsman, Frank DeGrazia, was made editor. De Grazia was a Brooklyn boy with no previous experience in such work. His native ability however made the paper a prompt success. Extracts from it were later reprinted in the Hospital Corps Quarterly, the San Francisco Examiner, Chronicle and Esquire. Though strictly a local paper, it was a great aid to morale, its witty remarks, suggestions, cartoons and editorials being greatly enjoyed by both the naval and civilian inhabitants of the Yosemite.

A serious need of the hospital from the beginning had been a library for patients. Books donated by students of Fresno State College became available in November, 1943, and a library was started, at first with the chaplain in charge. At that time, the books were kept in boxes, the men took their choice and it was hoped that the books would be returned. The first librarian arrived in January, 1944, and a small regular library was opened on the second floor of the hospital. It was later moved to the mezzanine and occupied two communicating former hotel bedrooms. During the winter, a total of 1434 books were accumulated. By the spring of 1944, the number of books had increased to some 3500 and enlarged library quarters became essential, as well as a reading room which could be kept open after the library proper was closed. The locations of the disbursing office and library were therefore reversed. The new library was beautifully arranged with two rooms lined by shelves full of books and a semi-circular reading room with sun porch, from both of which beautiful views of the Yosemite Valley could be obtained. The reading room was kept open until taps, giving patients a place where they could read and study without disturbance.

During the early spring of 1944, the Navy Club of Fresno equipped the solarium and the two large rooms off Ward A as



PATIENTS AND FAMILY AT MARIPOSA GROVE OF BIG TREES

reading, writing and card rooms. Though previously used by the hospital for this purpose, the furniture had been scanty and uncomfortable. The furniture loaned the hospital by the Navy Club was therefore especially appreciated.

During the late winter of 1944, the U. S. O. of San Francisco began bringing a group of hostesses and an orchestra to the hospital for Saturday dances once a month, replacing the visits from the Merced Army Air Field. An innovation also made at this time was the advent of colored hostesses for dances. This greatly improved the morale of the comparatively few colored patients and staff and was especially needed because of the utter lack of any of their kind in the Yosemite. In the spring of 1944, the Apostles of the Sea in San Francisco commenced bringing an orchestra and hostesses to the Yosemite for occasional weekend parties.

During the winter of 1944 also, the use of local hospital talent for entertainment was commenced. A Happy Hour or other local show was given every Tuesday night. The one permanent product of this endeavor was a hospital orchestra, the Yosemite Rhythm Kings, which was composed of both patients and staff and functioned for many dances and special occasions. Maintenance of this orchestra was quite difficult because of the rapid turnover of patients. However, a nucleus of a few staff members kept it intact and the group continued to be a mainstay of the hospital. Hospital talent, in the field of serious talent, was also used from time to time for special shows and chapel services.

During the spring of 1944, organized sports went on a firm foundation though neither they nor physical training could yet be made compulsory. A minimum of one hour's daily exercise was however required of all patients. By summer, a new concrete tennis court with provision for basket ball and hand ball was built by the hospital force. Golf, croquet and tennis became very popular. In the summer, a soft ball league was formed with teams representing the various wards.

Beginning in December, 1943, continuous endeavor was made to obtain bowling alleys for the hospital. The efforts seemed destined to be fruitless as the cost of the building plus the alleys was prohibitive. During the summer of 1944 however, a building for bowling alleys was provided in the new rehabilitation and recreation center then being started. Even with the building, the alleys themselves continued to be evanescent because of financial difficulties. The Welfare Fund could not afford to buy new alleys. Second hand alleys for sale were finally located and effort made to buy them. This also failed. The Bay Meadows race track of the California Jockey Club finally donated \$5,000.00 to the hos-



PATIENTS PLAYING VOLLEY BALL

pital Welfare Fund to help buy bowling alleys. With this generous aid, arrangement was made to buy six new alleys from the Brunswick-Balke-Collander Co. The actual installation of the alleys was started the first week in December and the alleys were opened for play the night of January 10, 1945. This was a gala occasion for the hospital. The commanding officer made a short speech thanking the "bowling alley squad" for their invaluable work in constructing the building and making the alleys possible. A representative of the Brunswick-Balke-Collander Co. spoke and explained the new 'Range Finder' system of bowling. The first ball was bowled by Mrs. Hayden and the first bowling in the Yosemite was started. As everywhere, bowling was a tremendous success from the start. Because of the cold and snow outdoors, it filled a very real winter need at this hospital. The alleys were crowded every afternoon and evening. A bowling league was formed with teams representing each ward, the officer and enlisted staffs. League matches were bowled four nights a week. Wednesday night was reserved for officers, their families and

guests. Sunday nights were reserved for enlisted staff, their families and guests. Later, the alleys were also used as part of the physical training program. Men with casts on their arms and legs perhaps could not run with the ball but obtained valuable exercise and thoroughly enjoyed bowling.

Another building, constructed by putting together two Army temporary buildings, was erected as a pool hall. A billiard table and five additional pool tables were bought, making a total of one billiard and eight pool tables. The pool hall was opened January 26, 1945 and rivaled bowling in popularity.

A small physical training building with gymnastic equipment was completed in March, 1945, and was invaluable for recreation as well as corrective exercises.

Originally recommended almost a year before, the sale of beer in the hospital Ship's Service was finally authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, making the naval hospital in Yosemite the only naval hospital in the United States where this could be done. One of the small temporary buildings was erected as a club house in the corner of the reservation near the entrance. A bar was constructed across one end and booths with bench seats and tables were built along both sides and in the center. It was officially opened with appropriate ceremony on April 26, 1945



HORSEBACK RIDING, A POPULAR ACTIVITY WITH PATIENTS



CATHOLIC CHAPEL

and filled a long felt want. Beer could now be obtained every night instead of only on liberty nights. No longer was it necessary to go to the Old Village to get it.

By now, the morale at the hospital was really high. There was plenty of recreation as well as work, indoors and out, all the year, to keep all patients busily occupied. With dances almost every week at the hospital, U. S. O. and other shows twice a month, movies five nights a week and ample opportunity for hospital talent to act as entertainers, plus the sports program provided, the great majority of patients enjoyed and benefited from their stay in the Yosemite. It was difficult to live down the bad reputation the hospital had acquired during its first year but this was eventually done. The commanding officer was able to write in his Sanitary Report, "No patient at this hospital has any real cause to complain of lack of recreation. Sufficient variety and amount is available for all."

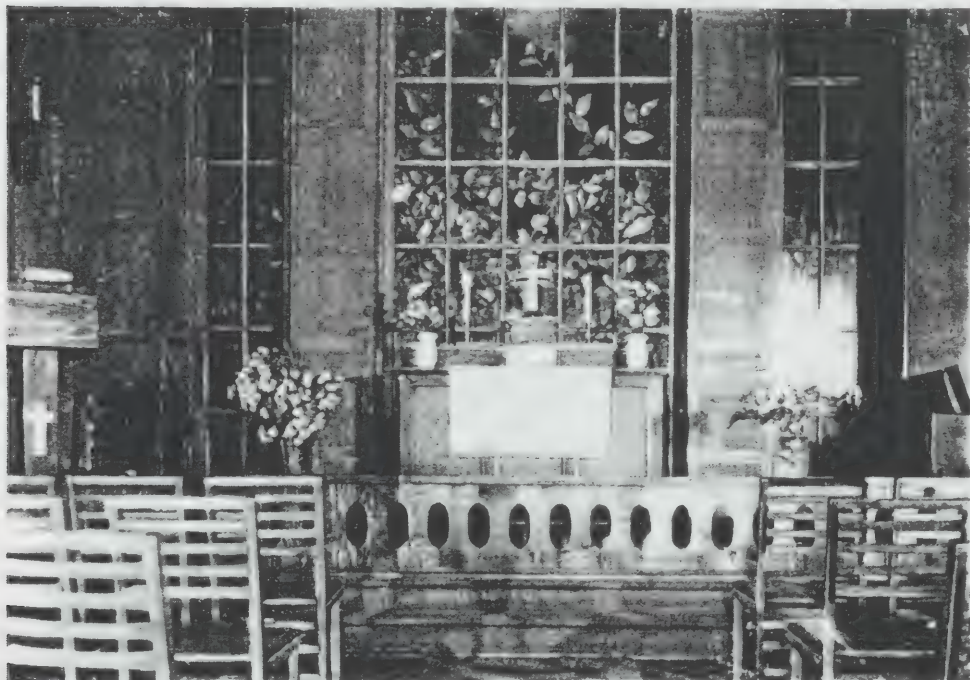
The grand finale of the social season at the hospital occurred over the Thanksgiving week end, 1945. On the night of November 21, what was generally considered to be the best vaudeville show given at the hospital was brought to the Yosemite by the

San Joaquin Valley Elks. On November 24, the Naval Aid Auxiliary of Los Angeles brought a large group of hostesses to the hospital. A farewell dance was held that night and the next day, Sunday, all hands who could go went to Badger Pass to play in the snow.

RELIGION

The naval hospital at Yosemite was in operation for five months before the arrival of a naval chaplain. There were no religious services at the hospital during that time and the patients and staff attended Catholic and Protestant services at the little church in the Old Village.

Finally, on November 22, 1943, Father Gerber, a naval chaplain, arrived. The former hotel bar and cocktail lounge was designated as a suitable place for a chapel. Father Gerber, with the aid of a Seabee patient and the hospital painter, remodeled this into a beautiful little Catholic chapel, with a capacity of 90 people. The first Mass was held there the following Sunday. He also held general services for non-Catholics every Sunday, at first in the recreational hall and then in the chapel.



PROTESTANT CHAPEL



BICYCLE PARTY OF PATIENTS

Being the only chaplain, Father Gerber's schedule on Sundays was two Masses at 0730 and 0930, and at 1030 he conducted a general service for non-Catholics. He inaugurated the Novena service in honor of Our Lady of the Miraculous Medal on Tuesday evenings. The first midnight Mass in Yosemite Valley was held on Christmas Eve of 1943.

While Father Gerber was here as chaplain, a few convalescent Protestant naval chaplains were patients and held regular Protestant services at 1030 on Sunday mornings.

The chapel was a setting for numerous weddings of our naval personnel.

In July of 1944, Father Gerber was transferred to duty overseas and was succeeded by Father T. M. Reardon of Guadalcanal fame, who continued the fine work of his predecessor.

Services in the little chapel at the hospital were exceedingly well attended both by the hospital personnel and by visitors. The same schedule of services was followed by Father Reardon as had been practiced by Father Gerber.

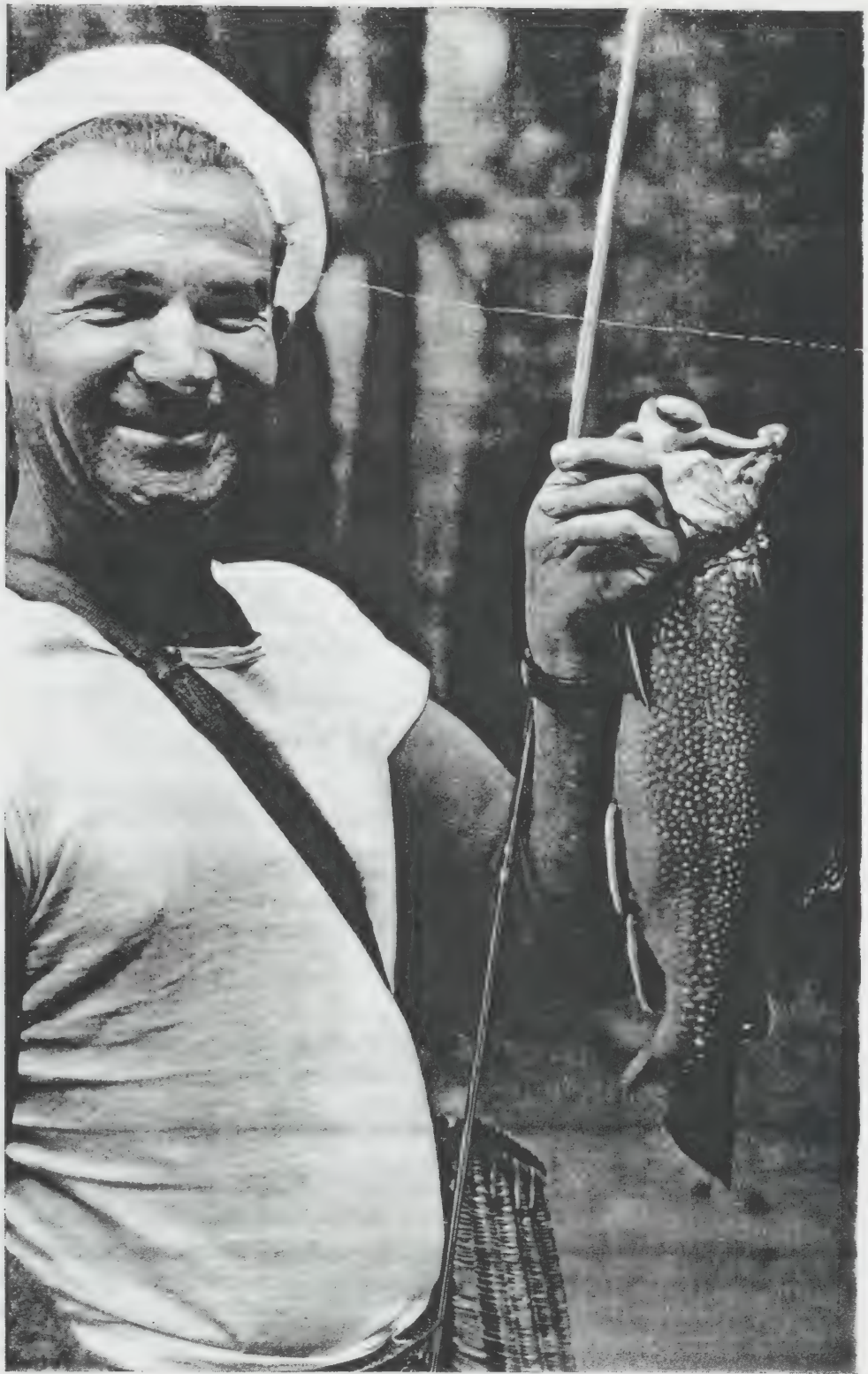
In November, 1944, the Reverend Mr. Alfred Glass was appointed the Protestant minister in the Valley. He generously volunteered to conduct Protestant services in the hospital chapel. He was also available for marriages and baptisms and for consultations with Protestant members of the staff and patients.

In June, 1945, Protestant Chaplain Hooks reported for duty on the staff of the hospital. The commanding officer, recognizing the need of a separate chapel, designated the writing room off Ward A as the Protestant Chapel. With its large windows and the picturesque setting, this room also made a beautiful chapel. The altar was constructed in the woodwork shop of the occupational therapy department. The religious needs of both Catholics and Protestants were now well filled.

Chaplain Hooks was relieved of his duties because of illness and, in August, 1945, Chaplain C. E. Crouser became the Protestant chaplain. At the closing of the hospital, the religious needs of the men were being attended by Father Reardon and Chaplain Crouser, both of the United States Naval Reserve.

Regarding our Jewish personnel—the Jewish Welfare Board, after a visit to the hospital and upon the request of Chaplain Reardon, assigned Rabbi Greenberg of Fresno to the naval hospital at Yosemite. The Rabbi provided Jewish literature and conducted services twice a month. In accordance with the policy of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, leaves and liberties were granted for the Jewish personnel to fulfill their religious obligations on Jewish holy days.

In connection with the religious life of the hospital, the re-



TROUT FISHING IS POPULAR WITH SAILORS

modeling of the hotel bar and cocktail lounge into a Catholic chapel is worthy of special mention. Father Gerber displayed great ingenuity and initiative in the project. The bar had been arranged to represent a typical frontier town, with wagon tracks visible on the street, and store buildings on either side. The saloon (bar) was at one end of the street, and with that as the starting point and not destroying any of the original room, Father Gerber remodeled it into a chapel.

The altar was constructed over the bar, the front of the bar being paneled with wood having a marble finish of white and gold. The back-drop of the altar was red plush, with a crucifix over the tabernacle lighted indirectly. On either side of the altar were statues of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and of the Blessed Virgin Mary, also illuminated by indirect lighting. The tabernacle had been constructed and painted in cream color and gold. The candlesticks were of original construction and candle brackets had been moulded from discarded strips of steel. The sanctuary lamp was made from a pickle jar, the top of a cocktail shaker and a hand-made frame to hold it.

Music was provided in the chapel by an organ and also by a recording machine. During services, records were played which added to the beauty of the service.

A shrine was erected in honor of Our Lady of the Miraculous Medal on the right side of the chapel in a small alcove. A picture of the apparition of Our Blessed Mother to blessed Catherine Laboure was enshrined. In the small entrance hall of the chapel, two book racks and a table were well stocked with religious reading material available to the men. The former rustic bar-rail became the Communion rail.

This description of the chapel is worthy of special mention because the chapel became the show-place of the hospital and was visited by almost everyone who came to the hospital.

PHYSICAL TRAINING

In early spring of 1944, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery took official cognizance of the need for physical training for patients and all hospitals were directed to install a daily program of exercises.

In compliance with the order of April 12, 1944, the medical officer in command at the hospital in the Yosemite directed the welfare and recreation officer and his staff to set up and operate scheduled exercises and games. Calisthenics were given each morning and recreational games were conducted during afternoon periods.

During the summer months, negotiations were conducted be-



SKI INSTRUCTION FOR PATIENTS

tween the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and the Bureau of Naval Personnel for the establishment of a more complete and better defined physical training program. The culmination of these arrangements was the establishment of the Rehabilitation Physical Training School at the Naval Training Station, Sampson, New York, to provide refresher courses for physical training officers and specialists (A) in anatomy, kinesiology, physiology of exercise and kindred subjects and to study physical training subjects in the light of their application to hospitalized men. The Bureau order of October 23, 1945 clearly defined the objectives of the program, the manner in which it was to be set up and the function of the physical training personnel. Men were selected for assignment in the program who had backgrounds of study and experience in the corrective fields of physical training.

Lt. Delburt G. H. Nelson, USNR, was assigned as physical training officer at Yosemite and reported for duty on November 4, 1944. Four chief specialists (A) arrived three days previously and five more came before Christmas.

The program set up at first comprised one hour per day for each patient excepting a few excused for necessary work. While the Recreation Hall was fairly crowded for these classes, the program of calisthenics, group games and relays was carried on there daily except Saturday and Sunday. Each chief specialist was in charge of a class and the remainder of the staff assisted. One special class was conducted daily at 1430 for those patients being given special corrective exercises as instructed on Special Examination and Treatment Request, sent frequently to the physical training officer by ward medical officers.

Throughout the winter sports season, instructions were given in skiing and skating. Chief Bronson, an excellent skier and instructor, was in charge of ski instruction. Trucks or busses were sent to the slopes at Badger Pass daily. Following several broken legs at first, no patient was allowed to ski on the steeper slopes until his proficiency had been checked. This system paid dividends in safeguarding against accidents. After this, none of the patients suffered an injury more severe than an ankle sprain. The season ended in the middle of March.

Ice skating was carried on at the Camp Curry outdoor rink on days when the ice was suitable. Ice skates were obtained from the Yosemite Park and Curry Co. and rented by the hospital. Specialist Naffziger had charge of skate issue and instruction in the sport.

Early in February, 1945, the Rehabilitation Board established a new program which provided, in part, for two hours daily of physical training for all patients. Calisthenics were given at the



REHABILITATION AND RECREATION CENTER

beginning of each physical training hour and sports of various kinds were engaged in during the rest of the time. Very few patients were in groups other than 1 or 2. Restrictions noted for the group 2 patients were shown on the individual rehabilitation schedule carried by each patient.

As soon as warm, dry weather allowed outdoor activity, a program was started to utilize every natural facility possible. Supervised hiking for those who were able to participate in that activity was conducted on an average of three times a week throughout the spring and summer. Two members of the physical training staff were assigned to increase the facilities on the hospital reservation. Eight horseshoe courts were built and several volleyball and badminton courts lined. Considerable time was spent making standards and nets, lining shuffleboard courts and areas for other games. General improvements and additions were made to take care of the heavy spring and summer census. Early in the spring of 1945, the new corrective exercise room was completed, allowing better opportunity to conduct such classes. Six periods a day were spent with these, a different specialist supervising each hour. In the early fall of 1945, an addition to the physical training building allowed another space of 20 feet by 50 feet for corrective and ameliorative work. The largest number of cases were post-operative (abdominal) and orthopedic. A great increase was noted in the use of this service by the medical officers. The remedial rooms contained such equipment as wall pulleys, weights, stall bars, exercycle, stationary bicycle, shoulder wheel, wrist machine, horizontal bar, horizontal ladder, mats for wrestling and tumbling, and numerous other small items. Some pieces of equipment were designed and constructed by the physical training department, e.g. supinator for flat foot correction, pulley weights for fingers and wrists, "accelerator" for overcoming stiffness of ankles following removal of casts, bar bells, and similar items.

During the summer and fall months until the middle of November, great use was made of the nine hole golf course on the reservation. This 800 yard lay-out was used constantly during daylight hours. Chief Bronson superintended both instruction and maintenance of the course. From each of the six daily classes, a group of patients ranging from 15 to 20 men were sent to the course for participation and instruction. Often as many as 200 patients used the course in a single day. Frequent tournaments were also held.

Horseback riding was a popular activity for 36 men each week. Three two-hour periods of supervised riding were participated in weekly, the horses being rented through special arrange-



"PATIENT" FISHING

ment with Yosemite Park and Curry Co. Fourteen bicycles were used extensively as corrective apparatus. A specialist was sent out each hour with the cyclists during the season. Preference as to their use was given to men with injuries which would be ameliorated by such activity. Over weekends and aside from required physical training periods, the bicycles were issued by the Welfare and Recreation Department for recreational purposes.

The hiking program consisted largely of one to two hour hikes on established trails varying in steepness and length. Usually, Navy transportation was used to and from the start of the trail in order to save time for more interesting hiking than that on the valley floor. The most popular hike proved to be the old Big Oak Flat Road to the rock slides and return.

Two sports areas were set up in early spring each year and both were used until it became more convenient to have all the men report in one area. The tennis court area, Area I, was improved by adding courts for volleyball, badminton, and shuffleboard. A shuffleboard-golf course also was used to some extent. When completed, this area accommodated 50 men at a time. The surfaced area and surrounding grounds near the cabins com-

prised Area II. This included the large tennis court built by the hospital force. This concrete court was extended sufficiently far so that, by using a wooden backstop, two hand-ball courts were provided just beyond each end of the tennis court. Four basketball goals were placed cross-court to allow for more play in that sport than allowed by the two already installed. Softball was a popular class activity. Plenty of good equipment for the sport contributed to safe, enjoyable play. The extreme dustiness of the field was overcome by daily watering. Two volleyball courts were used a great deal because of the adaptability of that sport to several disabilities. The same was true of the four badminton courts. Late in the summer, an archery range was set up which was used considerably. Four shuffleboard courts were in constant use on this area.

During the warm summer months, organized swimming was conducted at the Yosemite Lodge pool from 0900-1000 daily. Certain patients for whom such exercise was not contraindicated were assigned to this activity. A competent swimming instructor accompanied each group. Supervised swimming was also conducted in the Merced River at the hospital.

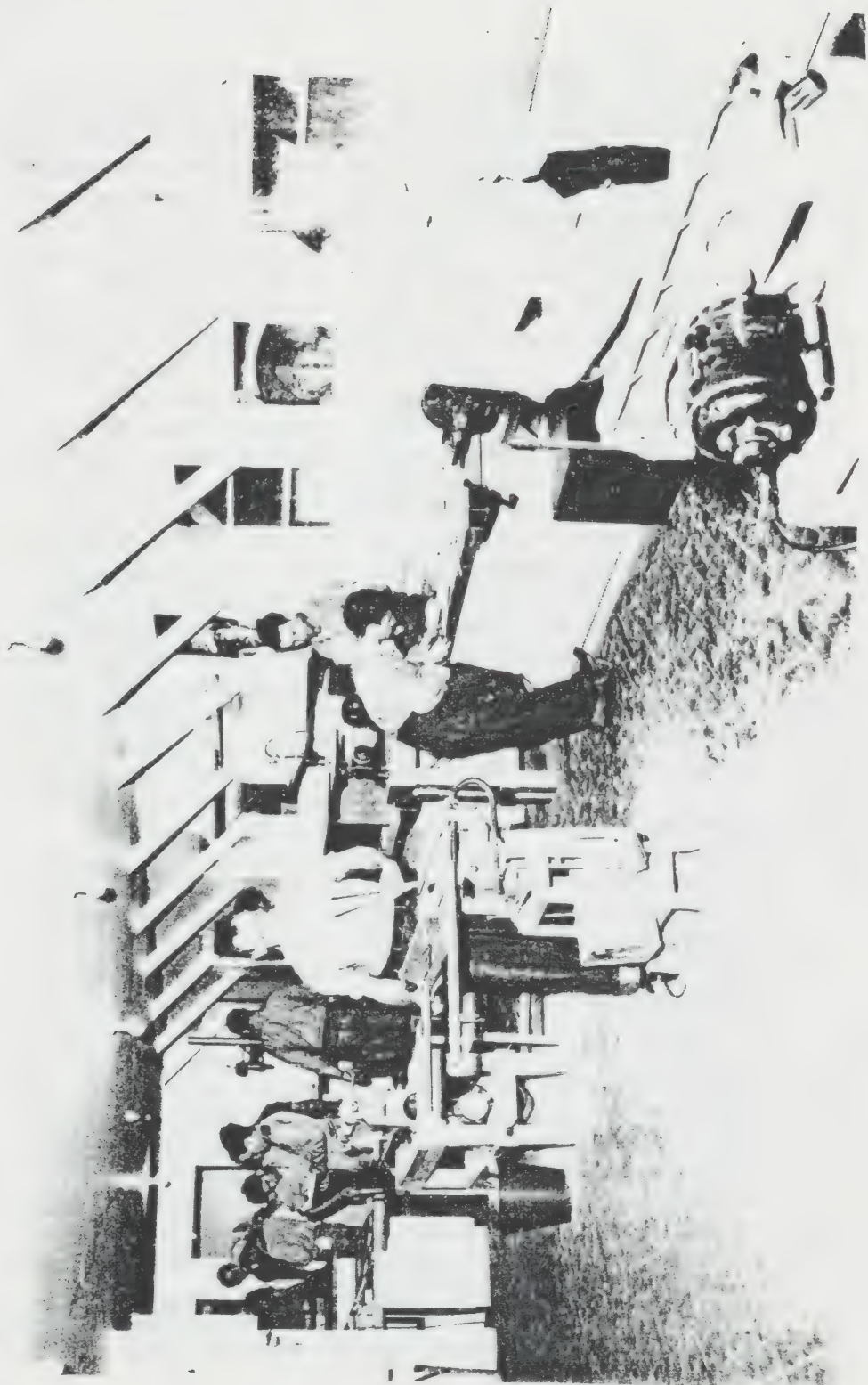
The required program for officer patients was conducted on Area I each day with a chief specialist in charge. Chief activities for the officers were volleyball, softball, and golf following their calisthenic workout.

After the required program became well-established, considerable interest was shown by the men. Absenteeism markedly decreased as time went on. Reasonable allowance was made for doctors' appointments and for other acceptable reasons for absence.

The physical training staff received the best of cooperation from the ward medical officers. In the twelve months of its operation, it is estimated that over 200,000 man-hours of physical training were conducted. While beneficial results of the program were not always apparent, it is felt that, aside from the marked benefits definitely demonstrated from corrective room endeavors, the entire program was successful in fulfilling its several objectives of getting men ready for duty sooner than would otherwise have been the case, helping the patients regain strength and endurance after the morbid process had run its course, and overcoming hospitalitis and ennui.

REHABILITATION

At the time this hospital was commissioned, no program of rehabilitation had been developed to the point of specific action. For that reason, rehabilitation was a matter of sporadic and un-



OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY WOODWORK SHOP

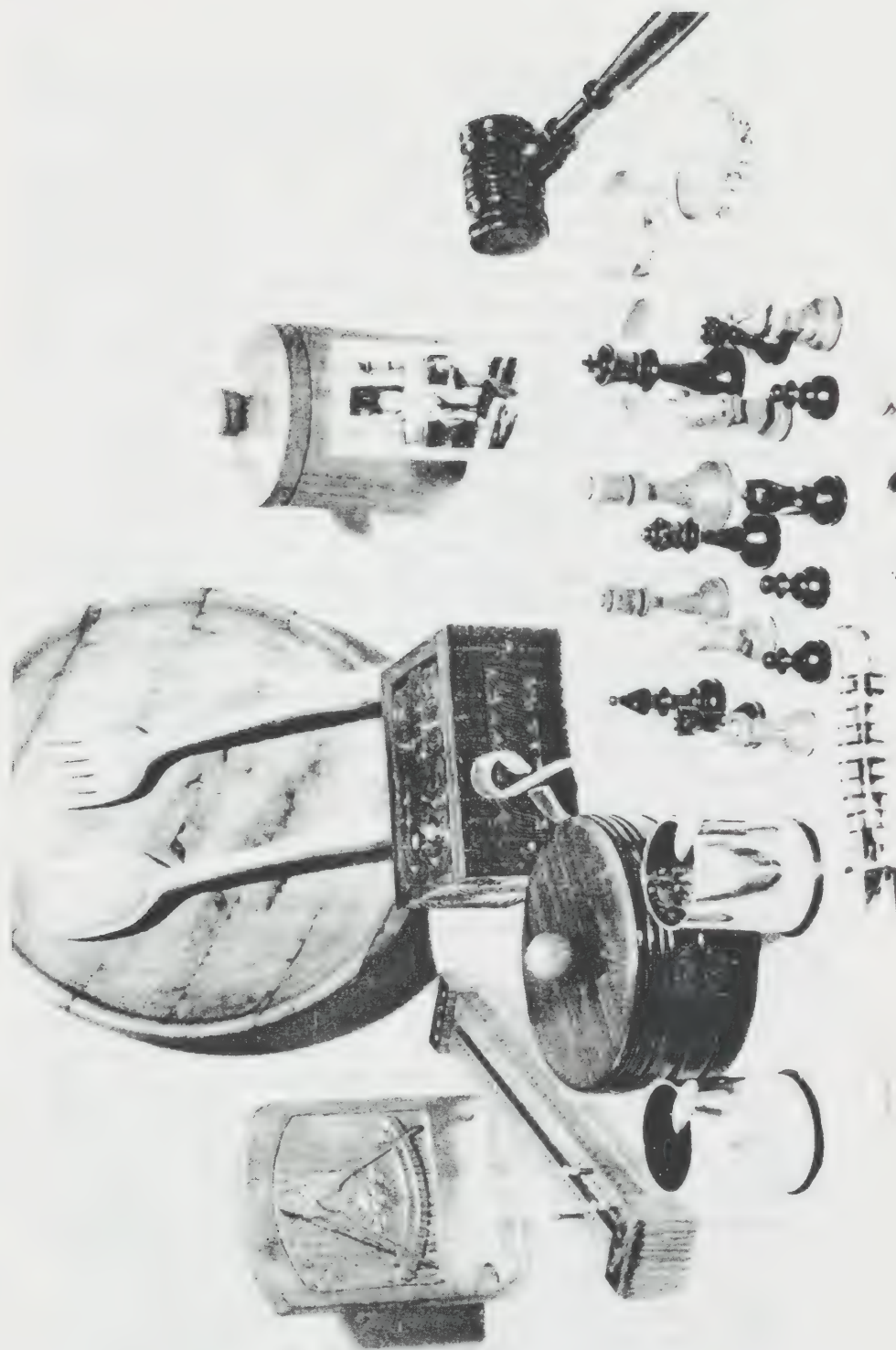
integrated efforts. To a certain extent, facilities were available for the patients who desired to use them but the number taking part was comparatively small. The only activities then available for patients were those outdoor activities available for all visitors to the Yosemite—hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, fishing, tennis and golf. The Rangers of the National Park Service, by providing fishing instructors and guides, rendered valuable assistance.

With the arrival of a new commanding officer, September 23, 1943, serious endeavor was made to initiate a new program of recreation and physical exercise as the beginning of a rehabilitation program.

In December, 1943, winter sports became available—ice skating, tobogganing and skiing. These accelerated the rehabilitation program by providing more outdoor facilities for physical exercise. A number of patients were also assigned to work in the hospital maintenance shops. This was especially valuable rehabilitation work as it gave men an opportunity to learn or reorient themselves in a trade. For example, one patient who was a ship's cook but unable to cook because of the condition of the skin on his hands, desired to become an electrician. He was assigned to work in the hospital electrical shop and, when he was discharged from the hospital, he was a very good practical electrician. At this time also, a Red Cross recreational worker came to the hospital for duty and was of material assistance in the rehabilitation program by holding indoor classes of various kinds for patients who could not participate in outdoor sports.

One serious difficulty encountered was that a great many patients were "survivors" from sunken ships and had no suitable clothing for winter sports. At that time also, the hospital could not obtain such clothing from the Navy because it was required overseas and had no funds to buy it from civilian sources, even if available. By the following winter, adequate clothing had been obtained but this did not help during the critical first winter in the Yosemite.

Several efforts were made during this first year to make physical training and such other rehabilitation work as was available compulsory but, with the facilities available, this was utterly impractical except in maintenance work. A considerable number of patients however participated in sports, largely as a result of the initiative displayed by the welfare and recreation officer in getting them out. Winter sports, especially skiing, materially contributed to the rehabilitation of patients because they were attracted out of doors and the hospital's limited indoor facilities were considerably increased. Many patients went on the trips to winter sports areas, even though their physical condition did not per-



WOOD, PLASTIC AND METAL PRODUCTS, OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

mit them to participate, in order to enjoy the scenery, watch the sports and have wholesome social relationship with civilians.

During the winter and spring of 1944, the commanding officer made innumerable efforts to obtain facilities for a reasonably adequate indoor recreation program in the Yosemite before the next winter set in. The primary and crying need was for temporary buildings to house rehabilitation and recreational activities. Because of the temporary nature of this hospital and the consequent probability of disapproval of recommendation to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for funds to construct the buildings desired, various civilian agencies were contacted with the view of obtaining help. These efforts however, were fruitless.

The first meeting of the hospital Rehabilitation Board was held in April, 1944. Following this, the beginnings of a real rehabilitation program began to take shape. The practice of giving an explanatory talk to groups of patients upon their arrival in the Yosemite was commenced. They were given full information of the purposes of this hospital and what was offered here. They were also given questionnaires as to their interests and endeavor made to assign them accordingly.

In September, 1944, the Rehabilitation Board submitted recommendations to the commanding officer concerning the need for a definite policy regarding rehabilitation in the Yosemite. It was emphasized that during the previous year, this hospital had operated largely as an "overflow" center for the naval hospitals at Oakland and Shoemaker, California. The selection of patients was largely based on the need to have beds available in the general hospitals for patients arriving from sea or overseas duty. During this period, patients were sent to the Yosemite to await Bureau action on surveys which had been submitted from other hospitals; later, they were transferred here to be surveyed from the service. For months, three or four doctors, in addition to their routine duties, wrote between three hundred and four hundred surveys monthly. Disposition of patients and their absorption from the hospitals mentioned was the most important function of the hospital in the Yosemite, rehabilitation being only of secondary importance.

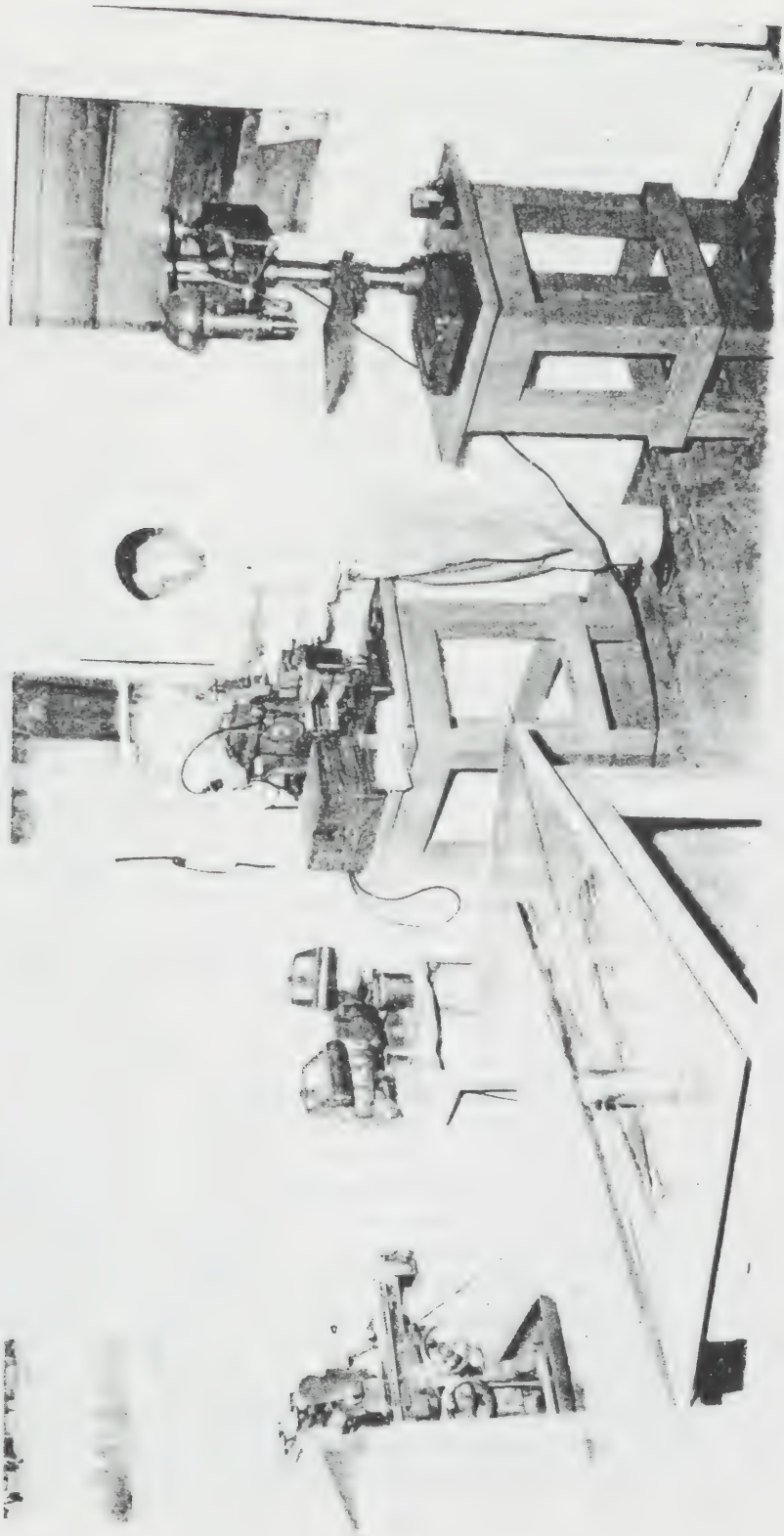
In the spring of 1944, following up its previous directives concerning a rehabilitation program in all hospitals, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery issued standard plans for temporary buildings for rehabilitation work, occupational therapy, etc., and directed that recommendations be made for such additional construction as might be necessary to carry on an adequate program of rehabilitation. Plans were therefore prepared concerning needs of this hospital in this respect and a Bureau representative who



WEAVING

visited San Francisco for this purpose was contacted. The plans were approved by him subject to approval of estimated cost by the Bureau. The project was then submitted to the District Public Works Office for preparation of detailed plans and estimates. When completed, the estimated cost was \$140,000. As expected, these estimates were disapproved by the Bureau because it was not desired to spend that amount of money on a leased hospital. The Bureau however, later arranged for the transfer of eleven excess Army field-type temporary buildings, each 20'x64', to this hospital for use in making a new rehabilitation and recreation center, construction to be accomplished by the hospital force.

With the arrival of these buildings in the Yosemite, August, 1944, plans for a real rehabilitation center promptly got under way. A location plan was approved by the National Park Service with the proviso that the buildings must be removed when the premises were returned to the owner after the war. The plan was also approved by the District Public Works and Security Offices. Actual construction commenced in September in the meadow west of the hospital. As it was manifestly impossible for the work to be accomplished by the small hospital maintenance force, arrangement was made for a "bowling alley detail" of patients to assist in this work. It was necessary to have a pre-rehabilitation program before there could be a rehabilitation program. Fortunately, there were quite a number of Seabee patients in the hospital. Those who were physically able were asked to volunteer for the work, their reward to consist of special liberty plus the consciousness of a good job done for their shipmates, present and future. The work got off to a somewhat slow start but interest was aroused and a large detail was soon actively at work erecting the buildings. The war cry was "Get the roofs on before the snow comes." Though handicapped by rains and freezing weather from November on, the first building was completed by the first of December. This one was the most difficult of all. It was to house the bowling alleys and, in order to make it large enough, it was necessary to combine four of the temporary buildings into a single building 40' by 128,' redesigning them to provide an adequate floor and a single roof capable of safely sustaining the possible snow load. The remaining buildings of the group were then rapidly completed, together with an enclosed passageway connecting all the buildings with each other and with the main hospital. The roofs were on before the snow came. The building for occupational therapy was commissioned on February 26, 1945. This was rapidly followed by a second building for occupational therapy, one for educational services and one for physical training.

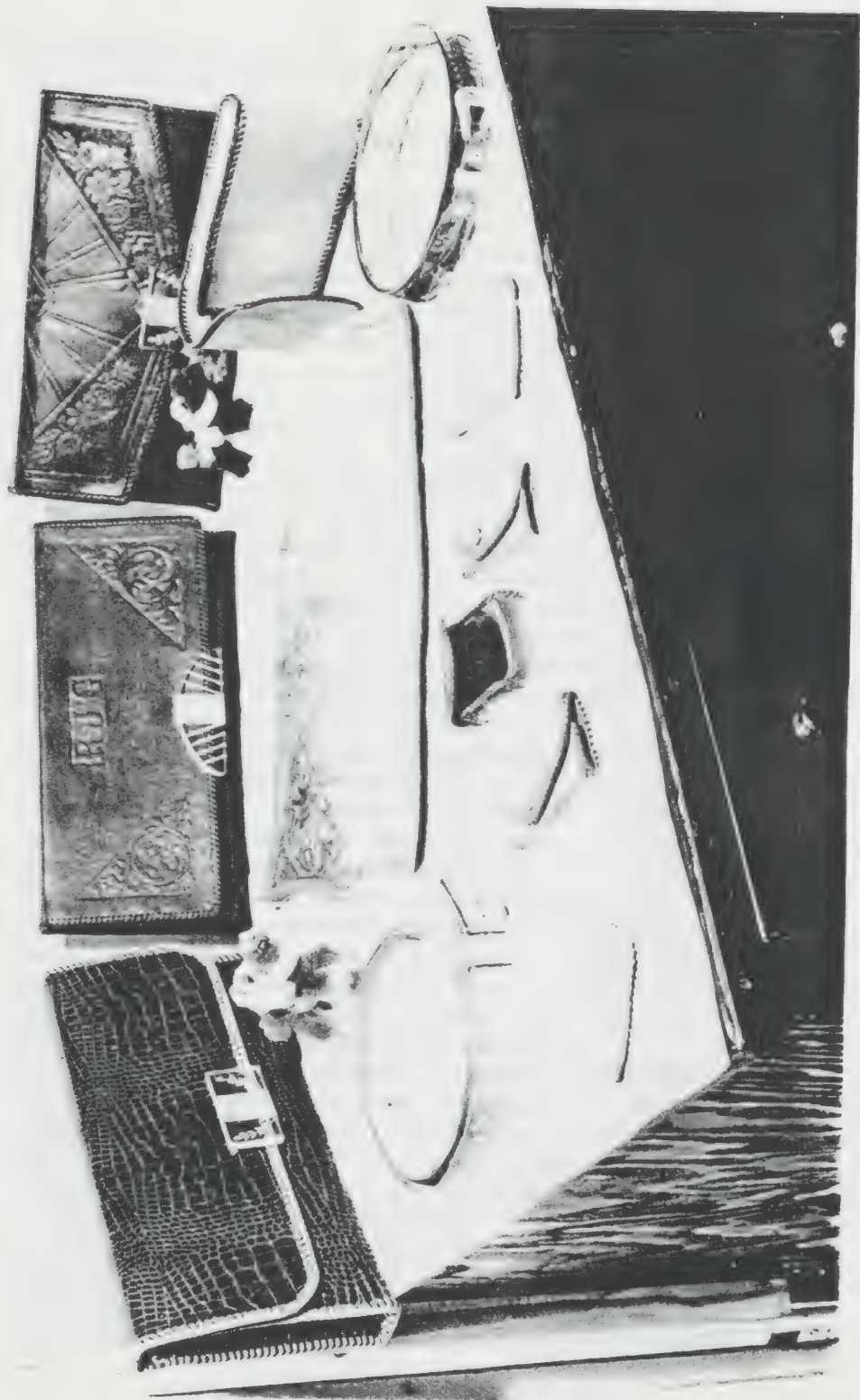


CORNER OF MACHINE SHOP, OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Meanwhile, in a room off Ward A on the first floor of the hospital, a hobby shop was started for leather work and wood carving in July, 1944. This project was fathered by the San Joaquin Valley Elks who provided most of the equipment. For the first two months, the shop was in charge of a lady volunteer living in the Yosemite. Though still on a voluntary basis, the hobby shop made instant appeal to the patients. This was especially true of the leather work. Some patients who came in only to pass the time became interested and avid workers. Some desired to learn leather work as a hobby to augment their income after their discharge from the service. One veteran of the First World War remarked that, if they had a depression after this war as they did after the last, perhaps he wouldn't have to sell apples this time. Another who was a jeweler by trade, was anxious to learn all he could about making and repairing ornaments because, as he expressed it, "People expect jewelers to fix anything." At this time, there was no regular allotment for materials for occupational therapy and they were obtained through the Welfare Fund and donations from the Elks.

A Wave officer, Lieutenant (j.g.) Margaret A. Clarke, reported at the hospital in September, 1944, for duty as occupational therapist. Her enthusiasm and initiative resulted in a real boom for the hobby shop, so much so that it became necessary to arrange classes with definite hours for work because of limitations of space. A patient, Charles P. Kimball, SF1c, ably assisted Miss Clarke in establishing the department of occupational therapy in its new building. Later, after being discharged from the service, he returned to the hospital as a civilian employee and continued to render valuable assistance in this work.

At first, equipment for the new rehabilitation center was scanty. Occupational therapy only had three looms, some work benches, tool lockers and a large exhibit case, all supplied by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. It seemed impossible to obtain more from naval sources. The San Joaquin Valley Elks however, again came to the aid of the hospital. For almost a year, they had been trying to obtain sufficient machinery to equip a wood-working shop for the hospital. They were now able to do this and loaned the hospital a very complete outfit of wood-working machinery. The equipment was loaned rather than donated because the Elks felt that, having spent considerable money on the project, they desired the unit to be kept intact and returned to them for further disposition after it was no longer needed by the Navy. The same plan was later adopted by two other groups who provided the hospital with machine shop and foundry equipment for occupational therapy. The leather work from the former hob-



LEATHER WORK, OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

by shop was moved into the new department. Educational Services and Physical Training prepared schedules of classes to utilize their scanty equipment.

With the completion of the new buildings and the consequent availability of necessary space, the long desired compulsory rehabilitation program was placed in effect. All physically able patients not on full-time maintenance details were given class schedules similar to those of a college student. The object was to keep as many patients as possible busy all day every day except Saturday and Sunday. All patients were classified according to their physical condition and given appropriate work. A minimum of two hours physical training, one of either occupational therapy or educational training and three hours of other work was required. With increasing numbers of patients, the new program expanded so rapidly that expansion of the buildings was imperative. This was accomplished in the same manner as for the original buildings. Increased equipment became urgently needed. It continued to be impossible to obtain any from official sources, so once again it was sought from private means. The Order of the Eastern Star in San Francisco loaned a considerable amount of machine shop and foundry equipment. The Moore Machinery Company of San Francisco loaned more. An addition to the wood-working shop now housed a quite complete machine shop. A lapidary machine was finally obtained. Stones suitable for making ornaments of various kinds were obtained from different sources. Through the cooperation of the National Park Service, petrified wood was obtained from Arizona. Unfortunately, only one man at a time could work on the lapidary machine and additional machines seemed more difficult to obtain than new 1942 automobiles. Many men however became intensely interested in plastic work and making jewelry of various kinds from sheet metal. Following arrival of the new machinery, tools for leather work, almost impossible to buy, were made in the machine shop and the leather work boomed so that it was necessary to enlarge the building and limit the size of classes.

A fireproof foundry was now constructed as an addition to the machine shop. This was quite completely equipped with a brass melting furnace, welding and moulding equipment and a pottery making furnace. Many men began actively making metal objects of various kinds such as ash trays, book ends, lamps, etc.

A hand printing press finally arrived, ten months after being requisitioned, and a book binding outfit was received a month later. Fly tying had been practiced somewhat spasmodically during the summer of 1944 but by late spring of 1945, a fly tying bench had been made in the wood-working shop. With the ad-

vent of the fishing season and the arrival of an expert in this art as a patient, fly tying became active.

Many varieties of work were available in occupational therapy:

FLY TYING—Many of the men were ardent fishermen and, with "ready-made" flies impossible to buy, they were very enthusiastic about learning to tie their own. Their enthusiasm at catching a fish on one of their own flies was contagious and soon the fly bench was swamped.

WEAVING—Three large looms set up mainly for weaving rugs proved to be very popular. The men were fascinated with learning the fundamentals of weaving. Some attempted pattern weaving and a few who were interested in owning their own looms learned how to warp thread and set up the looms.

LEATHERWORK—From the start, leather work was the most popular craft. The men made a wide variety of articles from comb cases to suit cases. They made billfolds, key cases, coin purses, pocket secretaries, ladies' purses, etc. Many of the articles were elaborately tooled or carved. Western style carved belts, spur straps and purses became very popular and hours of work were put into bringing out every small detail.

WOODWORK—With the cooperation of the educational services department, formal classes were held. Knick-knack shelves, boxes of all sizes and kinds, trays, children's furniture and toys, bookends, book cases, tables, desks, and small office furniture were made. Wood turning was especially popular with projects ranging in size from chess men to large floor lamps. Interesting effects were gained by gluing pieces of dark wood such as mahogany and walnut with light wood such as maple and ash and turning out lamps, powder boxes, etc. The occupational therapy wood shop helped out with many of the small hospital maintenance jobs and built a great share of the department's furniture such as bases for machinery, tables for leatherwork, benches, cabinets for storing leather, etc.

PRINTING—The print shop was set up by a patient who had run his own print shop for twelve years. It immediately took over the job of printing all kinds of forms for the hospital. Personalized stationery and calling cards were the favorite projects.

BOOKBINDING—A small bookbinding bench was set up where small repair jobs could be done.

ART JEWELRY—Snake bracelets, stainless steel watch bands, identification tag bracelets, Indian bracelets and rings, proved to be the most popular items with the art jewelry enthusiasts. Several of the men had done a great deal of this craft before they came to this hospital and were very willing teachers. The origi-

nal space allotted for art jewelry was small and its popularity necessitated increasing the facilities available in order to accommodate the crowd.

PLASTICS—To most of the men, work with plastics was a new experience. The majority of the projects were along the experimental line with the men fascinated by the possibilities they discovered in this new medium. Picture frames, boxes, napkin rings and trays were the chief projects.

SHEETMETAL WORK—With quantities of sheet aluminum and stainless steel available, boxes of all sizes and shapes were made. Boxes for fishing tackle, photographic equipment, tools, jewelry, etc., cookie sheets, trays, angle iron for reinforcing foot lockers, etc. were especially popular.

FOUNDRY WORK—When it was decided to add a foundry unit to the occupational therapy department a patient, Charles William Heffner, M1dr 1c, USNR, volunteered to help in its installation. He had managed his own foundry, had taught the work in a vocational training school in one of our large cities and was well qualified. He was not only an expert in foundry work, but he knew how to teach others. His enthusiasm was contagious



FOUNDRY PRODUCTS, OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

and interest soared. Small "souvenir" projects were the principal items made but occasionally the foundry was called on for small hospital maintenance jobs or such things as a cross for the Protestant chapel.

MACHINE SHOP WORK—A wide variety of work was done in the machine shop. After its installation, it took over the job of supplying the leather shop with tools and it reworked the tools for the entire department. On the metal lathes, the men turned out candle sticks, lamps, salt and pepper shakers, etc. It was also used to cut off and polish shells which were turned into a variety of interesting and practical objects. Old broken down equipment and machinery was rebuilt, parts from salvaged and wrecked planes were converted into attractive and ornamental articles. Airplane pistons were cut off and polished for ash trays; super-charger caps were made into frying pans with forks and turners; tail-landing wheels were used on wheel-barrows and go-carts, and so it went.

POTTERY MAKING—An excellent pottery furnace was built especially for this department and set up in the fire-proof annex. The hospital was decommissioned before this project really got under way but considerable interest was evidenced with the announcement that it was started.

LAPIDARY WORK—Three new work units arrived too late to be used. However, one small unit already in operation proved very popular. The hospital was fortunate in being able to secure some excellent rock specimens—particularly petrified wood. Small stones were polished for mounting and larger pieces were used for book ends and paper weights. Many of the men brought back shells and stones they had picked up overseas and worked these down for mounting.

One of the chief difficulties encountered in carrying on the new program was a lack of properly trained assistants. Funds were requested for employment of adequately trained civilian instructors. This was disapproved on the grounds that adequately trained hospital corpsmen were or would soon be available. Because of the practical impossibility of obtaining any of these however, patients with proper backgrounds in prewar work were utilized as instructors. They were both willing and anxious to do the work and were invaluable.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

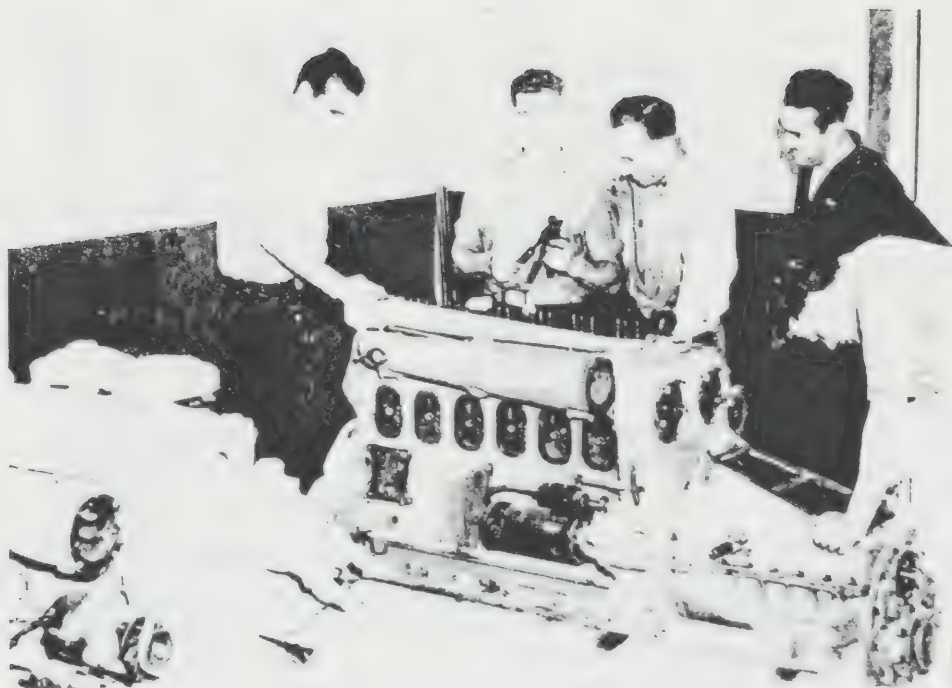
An Educational Services officer reported for duty in November, 1943. His work was made very difficult however, because of lack of equipment. At first, it was necessarily a counseling service rather than a means of providing classroom work. Only a small

supply of books was on hand but much material giving information as to civilian jobs. The educational services officer had but one room where interviews were held. Under the circumstances, it was utterly impractical to require patients to attend classes and all work was voluntary. Books were issued to men wishing to study and assistance given those who wished to obtain high school or college credits. Occasionally, assistance was given to men in their studies. A series of War Orientation lectures were given, including map talks and G. I. films concerning the war. Classes were impossible except for a Spanish class held in the evenings.

With the beginning of the rehabilitation program in the winter of 1945 however, it was possible to let every patient know what was offered in Educational Services and to interview many more men. With the opening of the educational services building in February of that year, regular classes were begun, taught for the most part by qualified patients. As with occupational therapy, an expanding enrollment made it necessary to enlarge the building. Later, a small building was added to house two marine Deisel engines, a P-38 airplane engine and a gasoline engine for



CLASS IN EDUCATIONAL SERVICES



MECHANISTS CLASS

machinist training by study, disassembly and assembly. Language classes were held in Chinese, Russian, English, Spanish and French. Mathematics from arithmetic to geometry was provided. There were classes in radio, electricity, gunnery, navigation, etc. In June, 1945, classes for school credits in wood-working and blue print reading were started. The arrival of special devices provided by the Bureau of Aeronautics, especially the automatic rater and the microphone, created a great deal of additional interest and brought increased attendance to the educational services program. At the height of the program, the average enrollment was about 600 men.

CIVIL READJUSTMENT OFFICE

The Civil Readjustment Officer provided full information to service men, before their return to civil life, concerning their rights and privileges under the G. I. bill of rights. At this hospital this work was at first in charge of the educational services officer, his function being to give the men their exit interview prior to discharge from the service and to assure that every man was informed of all the rights and privileges of veterans under existing

law. This duty was taken over by a full time civil readjustment officer in November, 1944. Forms for compensation claims and hospitalization under the Veterans Administration were taken care of by the Red Cross Field Representative. Not until the first week of January, 1945, however, did a representative of the Veterans Administration report for counseling concerning veterans' rights, jobs, etc. Thereafter, all information of value to veterans was available at this hospital.

INSURANCE

This, also, was handled by the chaplain and the educational services officer for almost two years. In June, 1945, an Insurance Officer reported for duty at this hospital. He was detached after three months however and his work was then taken over by the civil readjustment officer.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

In August, 1943, a representative of the U. S. Employment Service began making weekly trips from Merced to this hospital where he interviewed men being discharged from the service concerning jobs. He was of invaluable assistance, especially during the first year, not only to the men but to the officers handling civil readjustment work.

RECAPITULATION

During the spring and summer of 1945, this hospital was better utilized than at any previous time in its career. Types of patients were better adapted to this activity and the patient load varied from about 700 to over 800, the maximum number at any one time being 853. With the increase in facilities above noted, the rehabilitation program was well rounded and adequate. The vast majority of the patients were kept busy and happy. During this period, the floor space used by the rehabilitation departments was as follows:

Occupational therapy	4,220 sq. ft.
Educational Services	2,460 sq. ft.
Physical training (gymnasium)	2,320 sq. ft.

The man hours worked per month averaged approximately as follows:

Physical training	21,000
Occupational therapy	8,000
Educational services	5,000

In addition to the regular classes, many patients and staff members worked in all of these departments at night after regular working hours.



DE-COMMISSIONING OF HOSPITAL—DECEMBER 15, 1945

By the summer of 1945, this hospital had become an adequately equipped and functioning rehabilitation center capable of handling a patient load of 800 to 900. The department of occupational therapy, especially, was stated by competent observers to be better than most and second to none in service hospitals. There was a real and adequate program of rehabilitation for all, both indoors and outdoors.

OFFICERS WHO HAVE HAD DUTY
AT
U. S. NAVAL SPECIAL HOSPITAL
YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK
CALIFORNIA

Name and Rank	Reported	Detached
Edmisten, Loyd L., Captain (MC) USN	6-4-43	8-24-43
Hayden, Reynolds, Captain (MC) USN	9-23-43	
Satterlee, Richard C., Captain (MC) USN	6-30-44	4-26-45
Klumpp, James S., Captain (MC) USNR	6-24-44	6-11-45
Pomeroy, Ray E. A., Captain (MC) USN	6-4-45	11-27-45
Newton, Lyle A., Comdr. (MC) USN	6-14-43	10-30-43
Walker, Harold G. Comdr. (MC) USNR	10-20-43	6-8-44
Deal, Samuel B., Comdr. (SC) USN (Ret)	7-31-44	12-19-44
Reed, Karl A., Comdr. (MC) USNR	8-14-44	12-1-45
Mainwaring, George F., Comdr. (MC) USNR	8-28-44	11-24-45
Kaftan, Ludwig L., Comdr. (MC) USNR	3-6-45	11-24-45
Hurst, Gerald W. Comdr. (MC) USN	6-25-45	12-4-45
McKinney, Howard B., Lt. Cdr. (DC) USN	7-16-43	3-16-44
Lawler, William H., Lt. Cdr. (MC) USNR	11-23-43	4-5-44
Eichold, Samuel, Lt. Cdr. (MC) USNR	11-3-43	1-6-45
Pendergrass, Clayton I., Lt. Cdr. (MC) USNR	4-5-44	10-24-45
Reardon, Thomas M., Lt. Cdr. (ChC) USNR	7-8-44	
Sullivan, Daniel F., Lt. Cdr. (MC) USNR	1-23-45	3-8-45
Stein, Calvert, Lt. Cdr. (MC) USNR	3-11-45	7-14-45
Crouser, Clarence F., Lt. Cdr. (ChC) USNR	8-28-45	12-15-45
Sonenthal, Israel R., Lt. (MC) USNR	12-10-43	3-13-45
Grimes, Will, Lt. (HC) USN	5-30-43	11-15-44
Engelsen, Haldor N., Lt. (S) USNR	12-15-43	5-21-45
Madden, Edwin J., Lt. (DC) USNR	3-16-44	4-18-45
Leonard, Robert J., Lt. (MC) USNR	3-31-44	9-20-44
Eichelberger, Charles A. G., Lt. (S) USNR	4-12-44	12-2-45
Neison, Delbert G. H., Lt. (S) USNR	11-4-44	12-20-45
Rumbold, John Jr., Lt. (HC) USN	11-30-44	6-13-45
Suslick, Alphonse D., Lt. (SC) USNR	12-16-44	12-31-45
Maixner, Frank W., Lt. (DC) USNR	4-17-45	11-2-45
Hooks, Lester O., Lt. (ChC) USNR	5-26-45	8-8-45
Miller, Jack, Lt. (S) USNR	6-1-45	9-8-45
Williamson, William T., Lt. (MC) USNR	6-12-45	11-17-45
Chesney, Paul S., Lt. (D) USNR	6-24-45	12-16-45
Winchell, Robert C., Lt. (S) USNR	8-31-45	10-30-45
Tepper, Harry W., Lt. (DC) USNR	9-29-45	12-17-45
Dewgaw, William W., Lt.(jg) (HC) USN	6-22-43	3-7-44
Gerber, Joseph I., Lt.(jg) (ChC) USNR	11-22-43	7-12-44

Name and Rank	Reported	Detached
Francis, Winthrop N., Lt.(jg) (S) USNR	10-16-43	4-17-44
Green, George W., Lt.(jg) (SC) USNR	7-1-43	8-7-44
James, Reed W., Lt.(jg) (HC) USN	7-21-43	4-30-45
Clary, James E., Lt.(jg) (HC) USN	5-4-44	11-21-44
Hershey, Merrill A., Lt.(jg) (D/L) USNR	12-13-44	12-20-44
Hubbard, Travis S., Lt.(jg) (HC) USN	1-23-45	9-22-45
Shaw, Malcolm W., Lt.(jg) (HC) USN	4-25-45	12-4-45
Scitres, William L., Lt.(jg) (HC) USN	6-17-45	
Smith, Leonard K., Lt.(jg) (MC) USNR	7-10-45	7-24-45
Harris, Harvey F., Lt.(jg) (S) USNR	7-29-45	12-28-45
O'Brien, John S., Lt.(jg) (HC) USN	8-1-45	
Shields, Donald F., Lt.(jg) (HC) USN	9-7-45	
O'Reilly, J. J., Ens. (HC) USN	7-27-43	3-8-44
Bell, Lanier H., Ens. (HC) USNR	7-14-43	5-2-45
Scott, Kenneth A., Ens. (SC) USN	11-26-43	12-31-45
Ethridge, John W., Ens. (HC) USN	7-31-43	9-27-45
Manley, Woodrow C., Ens. (HC) USN	2-4-44	2-9-45
Tobin, Patrick H., Ens. (S) USNR	5-11-44	5-16-44
Walling, William H., Ch.Pharm. USN	9-3-43	8-19-44
Henkels, Robert J., Ch.Pharm USN	8-14-43	9-6-44
Edien, Alvino, Ch.Pharm. USN	1-5-44	3-6-44
Cox, Harold L., Ch.Pharm. USN	3-1-44	4-12-44
Sipe, Clyde R., Ch.Pharm. USN	10-6-45	
Matson, Walter "A", Ch.Pharm. USNR	10-6-45	
Dooley, Francis H., Pharm. USNR	8-24-43	3-6-44
Lowe, Justin V., Pharm. USN	5-29-44	9-5-44
Griffin, Louis F., Pharm. USNR	9-7-44	10-5-44
Mulcare, George E., Pharm. USN	9-12-44	12-10-45
Thornton, Edw. G., Pharm. USN	9-21-44	1-11-45
North, Carl M., Pharm. USNR	10-30-44	10-12-45
Stock, James M., Pharm. USN	12-29-44	9-1-45
Cole, Lawrence "M", Pharm. USN	6-14-45	
Bryan, Joe R. Jr., Pharm. (HC) USNR	8-2-45	10-23-45
Lilleg, Joseph C., Pharm. USN	8-9-45	

NURSES WHO HAVE HAD DUTY
AT
U. S. NAVAL SPECIAL HOSPITAL
YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK
CALIFORNIA

Hodge, Jessie D., Lt. (NC) USN	7-22-44	8-16-45
Lind, Georgia L., Lt. (NC) USNR	8-12-44	9-21-45
Baer, Annette, Lt. (NC) USN	8-8-45	12-14-45

Name and Rank	Reported	Detached
Yessen, Cleora M., Lt.(jg) (NC) USN	7-26-43	7-14-44
Caldbeck, Mary J., Lt.(jg) (NC) USNR	7-28-43	6-23-45
Roberson, Mildred V., Lt.(jg) (NC) USN	12-1-43	1-27-45
Egan, Anne M., Lt.(jg) (NC) USN	1-1-44	1-27-45
Clay, Ruth O., Lt.(jg) (NC) USNR	2-3-45	11-3-45
Robinson, Nadine E., Lt.(jg) (NC) USNR	2-3-45	11-3-45
Kirschner, Marie, Lt.(jg) (NC) USNR	6-23-45	11-15-45
Davis, Rose B., Ens. (NC) USNR	11-26-43	3-10-44
Neiderholzer, Dorothy M., Ens. (NC) USNR	11-13-43	3-10-44
Sobey, Katherine D., Ens. (NC) USNR	11-26-43	11-6-44
O'Keefe, Grace D., Ens. (NC) USNR	4-4-44	6-28-45
Dombeck, Margaret L., Ens. (NC) USNR	6-10-45	11-15-45
Dieterle, Stella K., Ens. (NC) USNR	9-19-45	12-18-45

WAVES WHO HAVE HAD DUTY
AT
U. S. NAVAL SPECIAL HOSPITAL
YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK
CALIFORNIA

Clarke, Margaret D., Lt. H(W) USNR	9-25-44	12-15-45
Suiter, Lila E., Lt.(jg) H(W) USNR	8-10-44	9-12-44
Glass, Evelyn L., Ens. H(W) USNR	9-8-44	9-9-44
Clark, Mary A., Ens. H(W) USNR	1-27-45	12-20-45

RED CROSS REPRESENTATIVES

Name	Reported	Detached
Miss Ethel Brown	12-4-43	12-7-44
Miss Edna Luttrell	12-7-44	12-13-45
Miss Charlotte Hartzig	1-10-44	3-12-44
Miss Helen Britt	2-12-45	4-22-45
Miss Florence Bushelman	3-20-45	4-1-45

Veterans Administration Representatives

Mr. R. W. Forsell	1-6-45	9-8-45
Mr. N. Zavinsky	9-8-45	12-3-45

U. S. Employment Service Representative

Mr. Bryce Shillington	8-10-43	11-30-45
-----------------------	---------	----------

ENLISTED MEN WHO HAVE HAD DUTY
AT
U. S. NAVAL SPECIAL HOSPITAL
YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK
CALIFORNIA

Agostino, Joseph H.	PhM2c	Breedien, Robert R.	AS V-1(G)
Alexander, John I.	StM3c	Briach, Walter	PhM3c
Allen, Joseph E.	PhM1c	Briggs, Jimmy J.	StM1c
Anderson, Neil E.	AS V-1(G)	Brockelbank, Ralph C.	SC3c
Anderson, Walfred F.	PhM2c	Bronson, Robert K.	CSp(A)
Alexander, Kelly (n)	StM3c	Broome, "O" "B"	PhM2c
Arian, Ben L.	PhM2c	Brown, Vincent A.	SC1c
Austin, Charles P.	StM2c	Bruns, Charles H.	HA1c
Baillie, John R.	PhM3c	Burleson, James N.	PhM2c
Barrett, Robert J.	PhM2c	Burroughs, L. B.	CQM(PA)
Bartoshek, Carl J.	TM2c	Bushwall, James B., Jr.	PhM3c
Bass, Earl A.	PhM2c	Carter, Charles E.	PhM1c
Beard, Charles W.	PhM3c	Callis, Cleo (n)	StM1c
Beard, Don E.	HA1c	Casey, Franklin F., Jr.	PhM2c
Beaty, Albert J.	Sp(A)2c	Chappell, King S.	PhM3c
Beckmann, Allison R.	HA1c	Chesnutt, Charles C.	PhM2c
Becker, Bernard B.	SC3c	Clark, Robert L.	PhM2c
Bedsole, Thomas K.	PhM2c	Charboneau Thomas R.	HA2c
Bell, Charlie (n)	StM2c	Clark, Robert W.	HA2c
Bell, John E.	PhM3c	Cody, Tom (n)	HA1c
Bell, Russell V.	HA2c	Cole, Lawrence "M"	CPhM(T)
Bennett, Harlan R.	PhM2c	Coleman, Abner H.	StM1c
Bennet, John E.	PhM1c	Coleman, Albert R.	PhM2c
Berger, Arthur H.	PhM2c	Coleman, Ernest J.	GM3c
Best, Raymond W.	PhM1c	Coleman, James M.	PhM3c
Bever, Arthur A.	PhM2c	Collins, Ernest L.	HA1c
Bierowski, Robert W.	HA1c	Cooper, Claspis B.	StM2c
Bird, Herman T.	StM1c	Copeland, Drew R.	PhM3c
Bishop, Oscar (n) Sr.	StM1c	Corday, Earl F.	SK1c
Biskis, Peter P.	PhM3c	Cornwell, R. (n)	CPhM(AA)
Bittner, Raymond L.	SC1c	Cottrell, George M.	HA1c
Bolton, Fenton E.	CPhM(AA)	Courtney, Earl (n)	StM1c
Boone, Melvin L.	StM2c	Cray, Willard A.	PhM2c
Booth, Edwin E.	Bkr2c	Crews, Elvin "T"	SC2c
Boucher, Byron E.	Bkr1c	Crocker, Charles D.	HA1c
Boyce, Winborne J.	StM1c	Crouse, Kenneth D.	HA1c
Boughen, Robert J.	PhM2c	Crum, Gerald W.	HA1c
Braud, Harry A., Jr.	PhM3c	Csontos, Emery F.	HA2c
Braun, Harold A.	PhM3c	Daffron, Charles A.	PhM3c

Daczka, Harry F.	PhM3c	Goldien, Francis D.	PhM1c
Daeschner, George L.	PhM3c	Gonka, Edward A.	SC(B)2c
Davis, Alvin B.	PhM1c	Grantfeldt, Robert N.	PhM1c
De Braal, Daniel (n) Jr.	HA1c	Grant, Hugh (n)	StM1c
De Field, Theron T.	PhM1c	Gray, Frank (n) Jr.	StM1c
De Grazia, Frank P.	PhM2c	Greene, Robert R.	PhM3c
Delaney, Bernard L.	HA1c	Gregerson, Merlyn E.	PhM2c
De Young, Frank Jr.	HA1c	Green, Sidney M.	StM1c
Donovan, Richard E.	PhM3c	Green, Leroy N.	StM2c
Driskill, Charles C.	P1c	Greer, Richard D.	HA1c
Ducharm, Harold M.	PhM2c	Gregory, David G.	PhM2c
Duncan, Otis T.	PhM3c	Griffin, Louis F.	CPhM(PA)
Dunlap, Robert L.	PhM3c	Griffith, Harry A. Jr.	PhM2c
Dutra, Joseph H.	TM3c	Guida, Anthony J.	ASV-1(G)
Eckart, Charles E.	PhM1c	Gurtler, Vincent F.	PhM2c
Eden, Richard B.	PhM3c	Haberlandt, Daniel (n)	PhM1c
Eklblad, Allwin M.	PhM2c	Hanson, Carl A.	PhM2c
Elam, Henry E.	PhM1c	Hare, Norman W.	G/Sgt
Eldridge, Bill B.	HA1c	Harrell "J" "W"	PhM2c
Ellenson, Glenn D.	HA1c	Halley, David (n)	StM1c
Engleson, Leland J.	PhM1c	Hampton, Bailey L.	SC3c
Evans, Arthur C.	PhM3c	Harp, Burton R.	HA1c
Evans, Kenneth L.	PhM3c	Harrill, Frank W.	HA2c
Everest, John P.	HA1c	Harris, Eddie (n) Jr.	StM1c
Evenson, Milton R.	HA1c	Harris, John M.	CPhM
Farrior, Davis W.	CPhM(AA)	Harris, Paul R.	S1c
Ferguson, Jack V.	PhM1c	Harrison, Von S.	PhM1c
Ferrare, Samuel J.	PhM3c	Harvey, James A.	PhM2c
Finlay, Robert R.	CSp(A)	Havin, John P.	PhM2c
Finney, Marvin C.	CPhM	Haycock, Joseph B.	HA1c
Flynn, Eugene E.	HA1c	Hartwick, William R.	PhM2c
Flynn, Thomas F.	HA1c	Hayes, Joseph L.	PhM3c
Flynn, William E.	CPhM(AA)	Heckel, William J.	PhM1c
Fox, Silas (n)	PhM1c	Hefley, Athel E.	PhM3c
Fowles, William S.	PhM3c	Helbach, Rudolph W.	PhM2c
Frisby, Farmer M.	PhM2c	Henningfeld, F. J.	CSp(A)
Froese, Frederick W.	PhM1c	Hershey, Merrill A.	CSp(A)
Fuller, Charlie (n) Jr.	StM1c	Hill, John E.	HA1c
Furnas, Ralph R.	PhM1c	Hewitt, James H.	PhM3c
Gage, Lethaniel (n)	StM2c	Hilt, Ferdinand H.	PhM1c
Gauger, Elmer L.	HA1c	Holland, Raymond G.	PhM2c
Gaus, Lewis C.	PhM2c	Holloway, Roland E.	PhM3c
Geisz, Peter M.	PhM2c	Holler, Frank C.	Bkr2c
George, Richard L.	PhM2c	Hooker, Odous R.	HA1c
Gibbs, Thomas J.	PhM2c	Hopper, David R. Jr.	PhM2c

Hoskins, William E.	AS V-1	Le Bar, Charles W.	PhM1c
Hungerford, George	Slc	Lee, Jack	PhM2c
Huppert, Milton E.	Sp(A)1c	Lehaney, Francis R.	HA1c
Hutchens, Jerry T.	PhM2c	Lenser, Kurt W.	CSp(A)
Iaconetti, William E.	AS V-1(G)	Lenihan, David D.	PhM2c
Ihlenfeldt, Alfred R.	PhM3c	Levin, Louis S.	CPhM(M)
Inman, Grover T.	CPhM	Lindsey, Daniel T.	HA1c
Irwin, John K.	PhM2c	Link, Arthur F. Jr.	Sp(A)1c
Jackson, Rockwell E.	AS V-1(G)	Linton, James E.	PhM1c
Jackson, Russell L.	PhM3c	Logan, James M.	PhM2c
Jaecks, Harvey M.	PhM2c	Lombardo, Joe (n)	SC2c
Jarett, Robert E.	SC2c	Love, Donald E.	AS V-1 (S)
Jarussi, John M.	PhM2c	Love, Huey M.	CPhM
Johnson, Bernard W.	PhM3c	Lowe, William C.	PhM2c
Johnson, Frank L.	PhM2c	Lozano, Joe (n)	HA1c
Johnson, Jerome (n)	StM2c	Luckett, Thomas P.	HA1c
Johnson, Jess R.	PhM3c	Lynch, Robert C.	HA1c
Johnston, William J.	PhM2c	McAndrew, Joseph P.	PhM2c
Johnson, Marvin F.	SC2c	McCall, Clifford L.	PhM3c
Jones, Edward E.	PhM1c	McCarty, John J.	CPhM(AA)
Jones, Garland (n) Jr.	StM1c	McCrary, William B. Jr.	PhM2c
Jones, John L.	PhM3c	McCullough, Robert J.	PhM2c
Jones, Morris E.	SC2c	McDuffy, Louis	StM1c
Johnson, Willie (n)	StM2c	McElmell, James G. Jr.	PhM2c
Jordan, Otis K.	PhM3c	McMurdo, Scott H.	PhM2c
Jordan, Willard E.	PhM2c	McNair, John F.	SC2c
Joy, Charles L.	HA1c	Mack, Walter C.	PhM2c
Juntti, Martin E.	PhM3c	Maness, Troy L.	PhM2c
Kaplan, Jerry M.	PhM1c	Marentette, Raymond H.	SC2c
Kearley, Herbert C.	PhM2c	Mason, Burnis L.	SC2c
Keene, Leon J.	HA1c	Masters, Robert A.	PhM3c
Kettler, Robert F.	HA1c	Mateja, Walter J.	Bkr1c
Killion, Jacob M.	SC1c	Mattox, Bob L.	SC2c
King, Thomas B. Jr.	PhM1c	Maxton, Willie	StM2c
Key, Francis R.	StM2c	Maxwell, Harry R. Jr.	HA2c
Kirkish, David A.	SC1c	Meade, James H.	PhM3c
Kretschmer, Louis R.	PhM1c	Merryfield, Charles S.	CPhM
Krueger, Richard L.	HA2c	Minnie, Robert E.	PhM2c
Laginess, Cletus J.	PhM3c	Michler, Manley L.	PhM2c
Lake, Russell S.	PhM2c	Mintz, Reginald A.	StM1c
Landry, George J.	StM3c	Mitchell, Joseph F. Jr.	HA1c
Lasher, Curtis T.	PhM1c	Moberg, Eric E.	HA1c
Lavery, Merton E.	SC3c	Moore, Dudley E.	PhM3c
Lavery, Thomas J.	PhM3c	Morehouse, John D.	CSp(A)
Lawrenz, Donald E. R.	HA1c	Morkin, Thomas E.	PhM2c

Morris, Thomas J.	PhM1c	Randall, Harry E.	PhM1c
Mouritzen, Herbert M.	PhM2c	Rascoe, Robert T.	SC3c
Morrison, Marvin S.	PhM3c	Re, Angelo D.	Bkr1c
Morrow, William F.	PhM3c	Redmond, John J.	PhM2c
Mullen, Robert M.	PhM2c	Reis, Anthony C.	HA1c
Muse, Willie L.	St3c	Reynolds, Elton B.	SC2c
Myers, Vernon C.	PhM3c	Rhea, William T.	SC3c
Naffziger, Fred D.	CSp(A)	Rhoades, David E.	PhM3c
Nason, Orville P.	PhM2c	Rhock, Marvin	StM1c
Nelson, Curtis L.	StM1c	Richardson, Alden G.	PhM1c
Nelson, Royce A.	SC3c	Rink, Willford E.	1st Sgt.
Nestor, Byron L.	AS V-12(G)	Riley, Leon R.	WT3c
Neubert, Richard J.	PhM1c	Roberts, William J.	HA2c
Newman, James E.	StM2c	Rodger, Alfred H. Jr.	PhM2c
Nielsen, Carl R.	S2c	Rogers, Calvin T.	PhM3c
Nightingale, Melvin A.	Bkr2c	Rogers, James K.	HA1c
O'Brien, Arthur C.	AS V-1(S)	Rogers, Thomas W.	HA1c
O'Brien, Robert L.	PhM3c	Rooney, Robert V.	HA1c
O'Connell, Joseph J.	SC3c	Rosso, Alexander (n) Jr.	S1c
Oitte, James (n)	StM2c	Rudeen, Charles J.	PhM2c
Osborne, William L.	PhM3c	Ruff, James H.	PhM2c
Ostergren, Alfred R.	SM1c	Russell, Erwin "E" Jr.	PhM2c
Overby, Joe P.	PhM3c	Ruth, Charles E.	PhM3c
Pack, William F.	PhM3c	Sampson, Robert F.	PhM3c
Parker, Willie M.	StM1c	Sanger, James S.	PhM3c
Parks, Ernest	SM1c	Sarka, Jack S.	PhM2c
Parks, Ralph G.	PhM3c	Schubert, Eldridge (n)	PhM2c
Patterson, Edward	StM2c	Scott, Joseph C.	PhM2c
Patzwald, Lloyd A.	PhM2c	Searies, Harold I.	SSMB2c
Pauli, John J.	SC2c	Sears, Henry H.	PhM2c
Pennell, John W.	CPhM(PA)	Sellars, Marcus A. Jr.	PhM2c
Pervis, Johnnie	SC3c	Semiean, Leo (n)	STM1c
Pervis, Marion (n)	StM2c	Senn, Charles G.	PhM3c
Pinkoski, Leo	SC1c	Sheldon, William C.	GM3c
Plowman, Charles L.	S2c	Shell, Robert V.	PhM3c
Polidori, Peter C.	SC1c	Silver, Hymen L.	PhM1c
Pomeroy, Noel E.	HA1c	Simmons, Silas K.	HA1c
Pool, Wilson E.	PhM2c	Simpson, Nile J. Jr.	HA1c
Powers, Luther Jr.	PhM3c	Sims, A. B.	StM3c
Poyner, Harold O.	SC2c	Skamel, William F.	HA2c
Prado, Lester S.	WT2c	Smith, Calvin T.	PhM2c
Prescott, Robert R.	SC2c	Smith, Dale C.	PhM3c
Putnam, Roy B.	PhM3c	Smith, James E.	CPhM
Rabon, Robert E.	HA1c	Smith, James T.	SM2c
Radford, Donald G.	PhM2c	Smith, Kenneth G.	PhM2c

Smith, Lindsey (n)	StM3c	Valantos, William A.	PhM3c
Spence, Ber	CCStd (AA)	Vaughan, John R. L.	HA1c
Sorrells, "J" "B"	StM1c	Vicamest, William G.	PhM2c
Spalding, Byron B.	MaM2c	Vines, Ulyses S.	SC2c
Spangler, Edward W.	CPhM	Voras, Joseph E.	PhM3c
Sparks, Henry A.	AS V-1(G)	Waldron, Chester C. Jr.	PhM2c
Stanley, James F.	PhM1c	Walker, Albert G. Jr.	PhM3c
Stener, Frederic E.	HA1c	Walker, Harvey (n)	StM2c
Stewart, William A. Jr.	PhM3c	Walker, Stanley J.	PhM2c
Stokes, Jefferson D.	PhM1c	Ward, Robert L.	PhM3c
Stone, Fred B.	PhM1c	Warren, Leland A.	HA1c
Sturgill, Ray B.	CSp(A)	Watson, Raymond L.	SC2c
Swope, Raymond W. Jr.	PhM1c	Webb, William H.	PhM2c
Summey, Lawrence W.	HA1c	Wee, Clifford O.	PhM3c
Szabo, Steven V.	PhM2c	Weeks, Leo (n)	PhM2c
Tade, Charles	SC2c	Weeks, William M.	SC2c
Tarver, George E.	CPhM	Wegienka, Luke (n)	PhM2c
Taulbee, Marion L.	PhM2c	Wells, James (n)	StM1c
Tebo, Robert M.	HA1c	Wells, William W.	PhM3c
Tedder, Robert L.	StM1c	West, Asahel C.	PhM3c
Terry, R. "A" "J"	CSp(A)	Weyand, Albert H.	CCS
Thomas, Alfred	StM2c	Whittington, Elbert B.	HA1c
Thomas, Cecil W.	MaM2c	Wilhite, William D.	CPhM(AA)
Thomas, Ernest W.	PhM3c	Williams, George D.	PhM3c
Thomas, Gordon M.	PhM2c	Wilson, Lockridge W.	PhM2c
Thomson, Jack Lee V.	PhM2c	Wollos, Adolf (n)	PhM1c
Thrasher, John T.	SC1c	Woodard, Willis D.	PhM3c
Tobin, Patrick H.	PhM3c	Wole, George R.	PhM2c
Treat, William A.	AS V-12(G)	Worthen, Lee V.	PhM1c
Tripp, Darrell V.	PhM2c	Young, Blaine W.	PhM3c
Truax, Philip F.	PhM2c	Zrimsek, Albert	PhM2c
Tueting, Wilbert H.	HA2c	Zelhof, George	SC2c
Tuftt, Ernest R.	PhM3c	Zeman, Charles J.	CSp(A)
Turney, Walter E. Jr.	PhM3c	Zwick, Arthur F.	PhM3c
Tyler, Morris	StM2c		